The Weekly Post.

Two Dollars a Year. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 9, 1872. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER $1 50.

THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HISTORY OF THE APPLE TREE.

It is remarkable how closely the history of the apple tree is connected with that of man. The geologist tells us that the order of the *Rosaceæ* which includes the apple tree, also the true grasses, and the *Labiatæ*, or mints, were introduced only a short time previous to the appearance of man on the Globe.

It appears that apples made a part of the food of that unknown primitive people whose traces have lately been found at the bottom of the Swiss lakes, supposed to be older than the foundation of Rome—so old that they had no metellic implements. An entire black and shriveled crab-apple has been recovered from their stores.

Tacitus says of the ancient Germans that they satisfied their hunger with wild apples among other things.

Niebuhr observes that "the words for a house, a field, a plough, ploughing, wine, oil, milk, sheep, apples, and others relating to agriculture and the gentler way of life, agree in Latin and Greek; while the Latin words for all objects pertaining to war or the chase are utterly alien from the Greek." Thus the apple tree may be considered a symbol of peace no less than the olive.

The apple was early so important, and generally distributed, that its name traced to its root in many languages signifies fruit in general. The apple in Greek means also the fruit of other trees, also a sheep and any cattle, and finally riches in general.

The apple tree has been celebrated by the Hebrews, Greeks, Romans, and Scandinavians. Goddesses are fabled to have contended for it, dragons were set to watch it, and heroes were employed to pluck it.

The tree is mentioned in at least three places in the Old Testament, and its fruit in two or three more. Solomon sings: "As the apple tree among the trees of the wood, so is my beloved among the sons." And again: "Stay me with flagons, comfort me with apples." The noblest part of man's noblest feature is named from this fruit, "the apple of the eye."

The apple tree is also mentioned by Homer and Herodotus. Ulysses saw in the glorious garden of Alcinous, "pears and pomegranites, and apple trees bearing beautiful fruit." And, according to Homer, apples were among the fruits which Tantalus could not pluck, the wind ever blowing their boughs away from him. Theophrastus knew and described the apple tree as a botanist.

According to the Prose Edda, "Iduna keeps in a box the apples which the gods, when they feel old age approaching, have only to taste of to become young again. It is in this manner that they will be kept in renovated youth until Ragnarok" (or the destruction of the gods.)

I learn from London that "the ancient Welsh bards were rewarded for excelling in song by the token of the apple-spray" and "in the Highlands of Scotland the apple tree is the badge of the clan Lamont."

The apple tree belongs chiefly to the northern temperate zone. London says that "it grows spontaneously in every part of Europe except the frigid zone, and throughout Western Asia, China, and Japan." Two are three varieties of the apple are indigenous in North America, where the cultivated apple tree was first introduced by the earliest settlers, and it is thought to do as well or better there than anywhere else. Probably some of the varieties which are now cultivated here were first introduced into Britain by the Romans.

Pliny, adopting the distinction of Theophrastus, says: "Of trees there are some which are altogether wild, some more civilized." Theophrastus includes the apple among the last; and, indeed, it is in this sense the most civilized of all trees. It is as harmless as a dove, as beautiful as a rose, and as valuable as flocks and herds. It has been longer cultivated than any other, and so is more humanized; and who knows but, like the dog, it may be no longer traceable to its wild original? It migrates with man, like the dog, and horse, and cow; first, perchance, from Greece to Italy, thence to England, thence to America; and the western emigrant is still marching steadily toward the setting sun with the seeds of the apple in his pockets, or perhaps a few young trees strapped to his load. At least a million apple trees are thus set farther westward this year than any cultivated ones grew last year. Consider how the Blossom-week, like the Sabbath, is thus annually spreading over the prairies; for when man migrates he carries with him not only his birds, quadrupeds, insects, vegetables, and his very sward, but his orchard also.

The leaves and tender twigs are an agreeable food to many domestic animals, as the cow, horse, sheep, and goat; and the fruit is sought after by the first as well as by the hog. Thus there appears to have existed a natural alliance between these animals and this tree from the first. "The fruit of the crab in the forests of France" is said to be "a great resource for the wild-boar."

Not only the Indian, but many indigenous insects, birds, and quadrupeds, welcome the apple tree to their domains. The tent caterpillar saddled her eggs on the very first twig that was formed, and it has since shared her affections with the wild cherry; and the canker worm also, in a measure, abandoned the elm to feed on it. As it grew apace, the blue-bird, robin, cherry-bird, king bird, and many more, came with haste and built their nests, and warbled in its boughs, and so became orchard birds, and multiplied more than ever. It was an era in the history of their race. The downy woodpecker found such a savory morsel under its bark that he perforated it in a ring quite round the tree before he left it—a thing which he had never done before, to my knowledge. It did not take the partridge long to find out how sweet its buds were, and every winter eve she flew, and still flies, from the wood, to pluck them, much to the farmer's sorrow. The rabbit, too, was not slow to learn the taste of its twigs and bark; and when the fruit was ripe, the squirrel half rolled, half carried it to his hole; and even the musquash crept up the bank from the brook at evening, and greedily devoured it, until he had worn a path in the grass there; and when it was frozen and thawed, the crow and the jay were glad to taste it occasionally. The owl crept into the first apple tree that became hollow, and fairly hooted with delight, finding it just the place for him; so setting down into it, he has remained there ever since.

The flowers of the apple are perhaps the most beautiful of any tree's, so copious and so delicious to both sight and scent. The walker is frequently tempted to turn and linger near some more than usually handsome one, whose blossoms are two-thirds expanded. How superior it is in these respects to the pear, whose blossoms are neither colored nor fragrant!

By the middle of July, green apples are so large as to remind us of the autumn. The sward is commonly strewed with little ones which fall stillborn, as it were—Nature thus thinning them for us. The Roman writer Palladius said: "If apples are inclined to fall before their time, a stone placed in a split root will retain them." Some such notion, still surviving, may account for some of the stones which we see placed to be overgrown in the forks of trees. They have a saying somewhere in England—

"At Michaelmas time, or a little before,
Half an apple goes to the core."

Early apples begin to be ripe about the middle of July or the first part of August; but I think that none of them are so good to eat as some to smell. One is worth more to scent your handkerchief with than any perfume which they sell in the shops. The fragrance of some fruits is not to be forgotten along with that of flowers. Some gnarly apple which I pick up in the road reminds me by its fragrance of all the wealth of Pomona—carrying me forward to those days when they will be collected in golden and ruddy heaps in the orchards and about the cider mills.

A week or two later, as you are going by orchards or gardens, especially in the evenings, you pass through a little region possessed by the fragrance of ripe apples, and thus enjoy them without price, and without robbing anybody.

There is another thinning of the fruit, generally in September, when the ground is strewn with windfalls; and this happens especially when high winds occur after rain. In some orchards you may see fully three-fourths of the whole crop on the ground, lying in a circular form beneath the trees, yet hard and green; or, if it is a hillside, rolled far down the hill. However, "it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good;" all over the country people are busy picking up windfalls, and this will make them cheap for early apple pies.

In October, the leaves falling, the apples are more distinct on the trees. I saw one year in a neighboring town some trees fuller of fruit than I remembered ever to have seen them before—small, yellow apples hanging over the road. The branches were gracefully drooping with their weight, like a barberry bush, so that the whole tree acquired a new character. Even the topmost branches, instead of standing erect, spread and drooped in all directions, and there were so many poles supporting the lower ones, that they looked like pictures of banyan trees. As an old English manuscript says—"The more appelen the tree bereth, the more sche boweth to the folk."

Surely the apple is the noblest of fruits! Let the most beautiful or the swiftest have it—that should be the "going" price of apples.

Towards the end of October I see the barrels lay under the tree; and perhaps I talk with one who is selecting some choice barrels to fulfil an order. He turns a specked one over many times before he leaves it out. If I were to tell what is passing in my mind, I should say that every one was specked which he handled; for he rubs off all the bloom, and these fugacious etherial qualities leave it. Cool evenings prompt the farmers to make haste, and at length I see only the ladders here and there left leaning against the trees.

It would be well if we accepted these gifts with more joy and gratitude, and did not think enough simply to put a fresh load of compost about the tree. Some old English customs are suggestive at least. I find them described chiefly in "Brand's Popular Antiquities." It appears that "on Christmas eve the farmers and their men in Devonshire take a large bowl of cider, with a toast in it, and, carrying it in state to the orchard, they salute the apple trees with much ceremony, in order to make them bear well the next season." The salutation consists in "throwing some of the cider about the root of the tree, placing bits of the toast on the branches," and then, "encircling one of the best bearing trees in the orchard, they drink the following toast three several times:

"Here's to thee, old apple tree!
Whence thou may'st bud, and whence thou may'st blow,
And whence thou may'st bear apples enow!
Hats full! caps full!
Bushel, bushel, sacks full!
And my pockets full, too! Hurrah!' "

Also what was called "apple-bowling" used to be practiced in various counties on New Year's eve. A troop of boys visited the various orchards, and, encircling the apple trees, repeated the following words:

Stand fast, root! bear well, top!
Pray God send us a good howling crop;
Every twig, apples big;
Every bough, apples enow!"

"They then shout in chorus, one of the boys accompanying them on a cow's horn. During this ceremony they wrap the trees with their sticks." This is called "wassailing" the trees, and it is thought by some to be "a relic of the heathen sacrifice to Pomona."

Herrick sings—

"Wassaile the trees that they may beare
You many a plum and many a peare;
For more or less fruits they will bring
As you so give them wassailing."

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

JUDY.

I leant from out my two-pair back,
The afternoon was mild—
A cab pass'd by, and on its track
A little dirty child.

Cabby drives calmly through the slush,
With all unconscious mind,
The dirty child comes with a rush,
And clambers up behind.

His mates had looked with careless eye
On all his efforts vain,
But now he's landed high and dry,
They burn with envious pain.

The driver turns and plies the lash,
The child falls in the dirt,
And in a puddle rolls ker-splash—
I think he must be hurt!

He turns away—that ragged boy
He's anything but gay,
His little friends they jump!
And go on with their play!

I shook my head despondingly—
"Ah, such is life, I guess!"
A man meets little sympathy
While struggling for success.

And when the back of Fortune's Car
He's clutch'd—you'll always find
How ready all his best friends are
To bellow, "Whip behind!"

THE FASHIONS.

SAILOR BLOUSES.

Instead of breakfast sacques for ladies, the furnishing houses are offering sailor blouses of navy blue cloth, not belted, but gathered by a rubber band in the hem in the way children's blouses are made. They have large sailor collars of white, pale blue, or scarlet cashmere, and cost from $7 to $9.

THE SCARF UPPER-SKIRT.

For modernizing black silk dresses of last year we commend the new scarf over-skirt, as it is stylish, easily made and does not cut up the material. It is simply four yards of silk trimmed all round with narrow lace and passementerie. Take the middle of the scarf and fasten it at the top by a hook and loop to the middle of the dress skirt just below the belt; then pass it around the sides, leaving the front to form a wrinkled apron, and tie up the back in long loops, and sashes. A band of black velvet, a facing, or a simple hem sometimes serves for trimming.

CAMISOLES, TULLE BODICES, ETC.

Among French lingerie are dainty camisoles of Indian muslin, with many rows of Valenciennes insertion down the front, and a jabot of shells of lace down their entire length. These are lined throughout with rose or blue silk. Tulle bodices made of alternate puffs of finest tulle with bands of Vallenciennes insertion have bows of faille ribbon and sashes to match. These are worn at dinner parties with skirts of black or colored silk and a sleeveless basque of black velvet, made with heart-shaped neck, and trimmed with thread lace and transparent insertions. Braces or bretelles of black velvet ribbon, with sashes of colored China crape trimmed with point duchesse lace, are among the small and dressy extravagances.

BUSINESS SUITS.

The novelty for business suits is their short, jaunty, double-breasted coat, generally called the pea-jacket. This suit is made of dark mixtures, with almost invisible plaids formed of threads of white. The entire suit, is made from the same piece of cloth, and costs from $75 to $85. The overcoat for such suits is a long sacque of rough cloth, such as Elysian and fur beavers.

SEMI-DRESS SUITS.

Semi-dress suits for church, visiting, etc., are made of black or brown cloth with raised curled perpendicular lines, or indented checks, or the basket-woven goods, instead of the diagonals so long worn. The whole suit made of this fabric costs $85. The coat is the double-breasted Prince Albert, with longer skirts than those of last season; the vest is single-breasted, with notched collar, and buttoned high to wear with a scarf; both coat and vest are bound; the pantaloons are of medium width, shaped to the limbs. Sometimes the single-breasted cut-away Newmarket coat is preferred for this suit. By the way of variety, an extra pair of pantaloons is provided to wear with this coat and vest. These are made of thick rough-surfaced Scotch mixtures in shaded gray stripes, or else grayish-black grounds with lines, or a faint suggestion of warmer color. Price $20.

DRIVING COATS.

There is an effort to introduce for carriage wear the English driving coat of light drab or cream-colored beaver. It is long and double-breasted, with collar of the same, and two rows of buttons down the front.

FULL-DRESS SUITS.

There is no change in full-dress suits. They remain of solemn black, with swallow-tailed coat, low-rolled collar, and pantaloons all made from the same roll of broadcloth.

The English overcoat for opera and other full-dress occasions is the double-breasted surtout. Instead of this tight-fitting garment, the preference here is for a loose, easy sack overcoat of light gray or creamy brown cloth.

WINTER HATS, FURS, &c.

Dressy silk hats for gentlemen are taller than usual. Their crowns are six and a half inches high, and of moderate bell shape; the brims are two inches wide, with open D'Orsay curve, and not much roll. Price $8.

Undress hats for business are of stiff felt, with stiff crowns about five inches deep, and almost square; the brim is two inches wide, and shaped like those just described for silk hats; price $6. New soft felt hats have slightly tapering high crowns, with curved brim heavily rolled on the sides. The best quality cost $6. Black felt hats are most worn. A few of dark brown and London-smoke color are seen.

Seal-skin and otter caps, collars and gloves are the fashionable furs for gentlemen. The favorite fur cap is a seal-skin Canadian turban, or, as hatters say, a band turban. This has a high soft crown, with a wide stiff band or brim turned up all around close against the crown. They cost from $10 to $25. Seal trimming for overcoats will be much worn this winter. This is a border of facing for the whole coat, with cuffs and collar of seal. Entire overcoats and short double-breasted jackets of seal-skin are also shown for mid-winter.

LINGERIE.

There is no change in the fashion of shirt fronts. Doubled linen bosoms, with three cords stitched a quarter of an inch from the edge and just outside the eyelet holes, remain popular for general use. A slight vine of very fine needlework is added for dress occasions, or else a medallion of embroidery is wrought around the studs. These bosoms are usually interlined, making them "three-ply," that they may retain the starch better, and are sloped half an inch narrower at the bottom than the top, to prevent breaking in the middle. Such bosoms wear far better than those made with pleats. For conservative gentlemen who have always worn pleats, and will always wear them, no matter what is the fashion, bosoms are made with one wide pleat on each side of a box-pleat in the middle, or else two narrower pleats on each side, making four in all. The French yoke shirt is the favorite shape. Wamsutta or New York Mills muslin, with Richardson's or Peake's linen for the fronts, is the material for shirts. The Bazar has said these things before, but repeats them on account of recent inquiries of correspondents.

Very high standing collars are worn in the English shape—made all in one piece. Cuffs are very large and deep, and are sometimes turned over at the corners, or cut away, to match the collars.

SCARFS, NECK-TIES, ETC.

The newest made-up scarfs is the Count Sclopis. This has a large square fold at the top, with two wide flat ends. Price $2 50. This is in favor with demure elderly folks, while young gentlemen prefer the "classic" scarf, with its very narrow sailor knot and ends. Repped fabrics are most in vogue for such scarfs, and they are shown in all the quaint dark colors now worn by ladies; but these are unbecoming to many, and look outre upon most men, and the safest plan is to confine a gentleman's purchases to black or blue scarfs for general wear, with white and lavender for dressy occasions. Windsor ties of bias twilled silk or satin are shown in the English style, with dashes of white, or else Japanese figures on a colored ground. For midwinter days are cashmere mufflers, squares of blue or scarlet fine wool, with silk edges, for $2. Silken mufflers are $3 50 or $4. Long shawls for travelers are invisible plaits of gray, white and black; price $12. The strap to hold them is $1 25.—[Harper's Bazar.

WAGERS.

Curiosities of Betting—Some Stories of the Olden Time—An Anecdote of Lord Brougham.

Wages have been called fool's arguments, but they are the resort of English speaking people everywhere for the settlement of all forcible questions. In old times, in England, "betting" was the rule of life, as the literature of the last century and the century before show. Sir Robert Walpole bet with Mr. Pulteney a guinea that he had not misquoted "Horace" in Parliament. The clerk of the House declared Pulteney right, upon which Sir Robert threw the guinea across the House to be picked up by his opponent, with the remark that it was the first public money he had touched for a long time. The headquarters of betters were at White's. Walpole writes: "One of the youths at White's has committed a murder, and intends to repeat it. He betted fifteen hundred guineas that a man could live twelve hours under water; hired a desperate fellow, sunk him in a ship by way of experiment, and both ship and man have not appeared since. Another man and a ship are to be tried for their lives." Many bets were made on health and longevity. A writer referring to this, says that those who would be gainers by the death of a person on whom a wager is laid, "watch all the stages of his illness, and are as impatient for his death as the undertaker who expects to have the care of a funeral; while the other side are very solicitous about his recovery, send every hour to know how he does, and take as much care of him as a clergyman's wife does of her husband, who has no other fortune than his living. I remember a man with the constitution of a porter, upon whose life very great odds were laid; but, when the person he was pitted against was expected to die every week, this man shot himself through the head, and the knowing ones were taken in."

Lord Mountford and Sir John Bland staked twenty guineas a side upon the lives of two noted men, the former backing Beau Nash to outlive Colley Cibber. The comedian died in 1757, at the age of eighty-six, and the beau in 1761, at the age of eighty-seven; but before the first event came about both the wagerers had committed suicide. At the house of Sir Mark Sykes, the conversation turned upon the dangers to which Bonaparte was exposed, and the host offered to take a hundred guineas from any one of the company, and pay back a guinea a day as long as Bonaparte lived. The Rev. B. Gilbert accepted the offer, and paid down his hundred guineas. For three years he received his guinea a day regularly enough, the baronet grew tired of his bad bargain, and refused to continue his payment. The clergyman brought an action to compel Sir Mark to fulfill the agreement. The court decided that as the wager created an undue interest in the preservation of the life of a public enemy, and, on the other hand, held out an inducement to plot his assassination, it tended to produce public mischief and was therefore illegal.

Wagers have sometimes proved fatal to the unconscious subjects of them. Sir Thomas Hoste, of Aston, riding home from the hunting field with some friends, extolled his cook's punctuality in such extravagant fashion that he was badgered into risking a considerable sum upon it. Unluckily, for the first time, the cook was behind time with the dinner. Enraged at the jeers of his visitors, the irate Sir Thomas made for the kitchen, took up a cleaver lying too readily, and with one blow killed his unhappy servant.

In September, 1788, says the Annual Register, "a young Irish gentleman, for a very considerable wager, set out on Monday, the 22d instant, to walk to Constantinople and back again in one year," and in June of the following year, Mr. Whalley arrived about this time in Dublin from his journey to the Holy Land, considerably within the limited time of twelve months. The wager laid on the performance of that expedition was £20,000. Buck Whalley was a Dublin macaroni, whose appearance in a swallow-tailed blue coat, gray waistcoat, buckskin breeches, and top boots created no little astonishment at Jerusalem. He was taken for a madman; and thanks to that belief and a stout shilelagh, went on his way unmolested, and was enabled to return home to claim his winnings, and he was henceforth dubbed Jerusalem Whalley.

Some years ago a London waterman wagered that he and his dog would jump from the center arch of Westminster bridge and land at Lambeth together. He leaped from the bridge, and the dog followed suit, but taking it into his head that his master was in danger of drowning, the faithful fellow dragged him willy-nilly to shore, and by his well-intentioned blunder lost the waterman his wager.

An impudent rascal had such faith in the good lasses of Worcester, that he bet he would kiss fifty girls in going down the High street of the faithful city. Unfortunately for his speculation, he caught a Tartar the very first attempt, and got three weeks' hard labor for his pains.

Brougham contrived to make a holiday pay for itself by the exercise of a little shrewdness. It was in his college days that, by way of seeing a little life, he went one autumn to Dumfries, in order to make one at the Caledonian Hunt meeting. According to the then custom, everybody dined at a *table d'hote*, and after dinner betting set in. Brougham offered to bet the whole company that none of them would write down the manner in which he meant to go to the races next day. Those who accepted his challenge wrote down their conjectures, and Brougham wrote down his intention of traveling in a sedan-chair, a mode of conveyance no one had hit upon. To the races he went, an immense crowd seeing him safely chaired to the course. The bet was then renewed as to the manner of his return to Dumfries; the acceptors taxing their wits to imagine the most improbable method of traveling. Brougham had calculated upon this, and won the double event by returning in a post-chaise and pair.

These English stories might be supplemented by the multitude of queer election bets made in this country, at the head of which the wheelbarrow business stands prominent.

FARM NOTES.

FEEDING SOUR APPLES TO COWS.

An East Windsor, Vt., farmer is trying the experiment of feeding sour apples to his cows this season with very encouraging results. Taking a cow from a summer pasture, he commenced feeding her on half a peck of sour apples a day, increasing gradually to one bushel a day, with the result of increasing her milk 50 per cent. in quantity, while that of other cows in the same pasture decreased slightly. He afterwards took another cow, nearly dry, from a fall pasture, and commenced with half a peck per day, increasing as in the former case, and this cow's milk was increased six quarts a day.

BAD MILK AND BUTTER.

It is said that when cows are allowed to eat litter which is thrown out of horse stables, impregnated as it is with liquid manure, their milk and butter will be tainted with the taste, in the same way that the flavor is injured by eating turnips, but to a more disagreeable degree. If litter is allowed to be eaten, it should be only given to other cattle, and not to milch cows, which should have nothing but the sweetest and purest food.

PRESERVATION OF APPLES.

Some of the apple raisers on the hills, more especially in the town of Cummington, Mass., are about to test a new process for the preservation of that fruit. The experiment will consist in freezing the apples solid as soon as the temperature will insure that result, and then packing them in dry sawdust, or some other non-conductor of heat or cold, free from moisture, as a security against untimely thawing before they are needed for use. They feel confident that, by some peculiar process not yet known to the public, they can extract the frost from the apples, whenever demanded for use, without injury to the fruit, leaving it, in fact, as fresh and sound as when gathered from the tree.

PASTURES ON CLOVER.

T. L. Shepard, of Lowell, Ohio, says: As I have been puzzled by conflicting testimony in regard to turning cattle into clover, part decidedly bad, I determined to give some rules so plain that the wayfaring man need not err therein, and here they are:

1. Never put anything into fresh clover pasture on an empty stomach.
2. Never when the grass is wet.
3. Never put them in when the weather is changing from warm to cold.
4. Do not give any salt for at least twenty-four hours before putting in the first time, nor until the evening of the second day.
5. Do not let them remain in more than twenty minutes the first time, after which they may run wet or dry with perfect safety.

Without such precautions, there is danger of swelling with bloats, and valuable animals are often lost in this way.

A Funny Petition.

The following petition was presented to the City Council of Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday night:

GENTLEMEN. The undersigned, a long time resident of this city, being somewhat troubled with near-sightedness, especially after dark, and at the present time, owing to poor gas, or an insufficient supply of the same, not being able to take the necessary steps to keep out of the mud, would respectfully petition, in order that himself, as well as others troubled with a similar infirmity, may be able to ascertain the location of the gas-lights, which often prove stumbling-blocks in the way of pedestrians, that the lamp-posts may be painted white, so that more light may be thrown on the subject, and short-sighted citizens may be able to avoid them, and, instead of swearing, your petitioner will ever pray (for better gas). Respectfully,

JULIUS G. RATHBURN.

THE GRAVE.

From the German of Salis.

The grave all still and shadowy, lies
Beneath its hallowed ground;
And dark the mist to human eyes
That float to precincts round.

No music of the grove invades
That dark and weary way;
And fast the votive flowret fades
Upon its heaving clay.

And vain the tear in beauty's eye,
The orphans groan in vain,
No sound of clamorous agony
Shall pierce its gloomy reign.

Yet that oblivion of the tomb
Shall suffering Man desire;
And through that shadowy gate of gloom,
The weary Soul retire.

The bark by ceaseless storms oppressed,
Runs madly to the shore;
And there the grief-worn heart shall rest,—
There, where it beats no more.

RELHEUP.

VARIETIES.

ANOTHER montrosity. We now have "nuptiated" for married.

IF this is a borrowed paper you are reading, "drop it." Your neighbor don't pay his money to lend you.

PETROLEUM is now used for ridding sheep and other animals of the vermin which infest their fleeces.

SOMNAMBULISTIC husbands out West rise in their sleep and whip their refractory wives, refusing to be awakened until the castigation is finished.

A MAN in Springfield, Mass., whose house was recently destroyed by fire, has announced that he does not intend to call on the insurance companies to make good his loss, because the fire was clearly owing to his own negligence.

HERE is a good business-like epitaph: "Here lies Jane Smith, wife of Thomas Smith, marble-cutter. This monument was erected by her husband as a tribute to her memory and a specimen of his work. Monuments of the same style $250."

WASHINGTON rumor hath it that Senator Spencer, of Alabama, is engaged to a lady of the National Capital. Lieutenant Augur, son of General Augur, will marry next month Miss Kate Dodge, of Georgetown. Mr. Harry Cooke, is engaged to another Miss Dodge of Georgetown.

A COMMERCIAL traveller in a Western city, handed a merchant upon whom he had called, a portrait of his bethrothed, instead of his business card, saying that he represented that establishment. The merchant examined it carefully, remarked that it was a fine establishment, and returned it to the astonished and blushing traveller, with a hope that he would soon be admitted into Partnership.

MR. MURRAY CLOSSON, of Gardiner, Me., writes in regard to the prevailing horse distemper, expressing the opinion that the feeding of so much corn to horses is the cause of the trouble, and that the heat engendered in the blood by such food makes the animal keenly susceptible to atmospheric changes. The evil is of long standing, and the present appears to be a fit time to call attention to it.

A LONDON paper speaking of the underground railroads of that city says: "The incessant hurry at the subterranean stations, the nerve-shaking slamming of every carriage door, the hideous yells of the engines, the difficulty of distinguish one train from another, or of getting a coherent answer to a question from the fevered and inarticulate officials, with the oppressive atmosphere and spine-convulsing way of putting on the brakes, render the underground lines as terrible as they are useful."

A FAIR denizen of fashionable Paris whose extravagance bore rather hard on her husband's purse, was taken to tax by him for her want of economy. "I know what you say is true," replied the repentant belle, "but what shall I do to reduce our expense?" "Why, *ma chere*," replied the husband, delighted with her submission, "you ride a great deal: why not take an omnibus occasionally instead of a carriage? That will save something, surely." The wife agreed, and as soon as her husband was gone she rang for her maid. "Mariette, call me a coach, that I may get to the omnibus to go to the Madeleine. I must economize."

MR. BESSEMER'S original plan for preventing sea sickness by building vessels with saloons which are to be hung in such a manner as to keep them level and steady, with the aid of hydraulic apparatus, even when the vessel itself is tossing wildly in a storm, is to be put to an actual test. Mr. Reed, formerly naval architect to the British Admiralty, is now settling the plans of a couple of vessels, intended for the English Channel, which are to be provided with saloons ninety feet long by thirty feet broad and twenty feet high, constructed in accordance with Mr. Bessemer's plan. Above the saloon will be a promenade deck seventy feet in length of equal stability, and Mr. Bessemer says that in the roughest weather the saloon and deck will not be subjected to a greater amount of motion than is felt in an ordinary railway carriage.

A LIVELY sermon on the "Vice of the Age" was preached in St. Louis on Sunday last by Rev. Dr. Holland, of that city, and in the course of his remarks he said: "The middle classes spend their income in keeping up false appearances. They, too, must wear dove-colored pantaloons and shiny boots. They must wear diamond studs and seal rings, and carry young ladies to the opera in hired carriages at the rate of three hours' use for three days' wages. They must take a turn now and then at billiards, stand treat to the cocktails, bet upon their veracity when called in question, and, last of all, lest they should be deemed timid, must demonstrate their nerve by 'fighting the tiger,' until it claws the last dime out of their pockets, and claws lasting scratches upon their souls." What a fearful picture this is! Let our young readers remember that the only safeguard against this horrible vice is work; not work as the slave, who works to eat and eats to work, but work to reach a higher plane of effort, not only of the body out of the mind. Work, whatever it be, whether for a day, a week, a month, or a lifetime, honesty and cheerfully, as one who expects to contemplate its results for ever. Think not of danger or hardship; press onward and onward, determined to triumph.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 9, 1872.

WE certify to the fact that the *Chronicle* and *Leader* are doing their utmost in making amends for their little indiscretions during the BUCKALEW campaign. They are both penitent and intensely loyal now and deserve their full share of good things at the hands of the Ring.

THE announcement that the GREELEY Elector in Ashe county, North Carolina, is out for GRANT, and that the Shelby *Banner* has hauled down the GREELEY flag, will have no effect, as it is generally understood that these sudden changes are the result of Administration bribery.

THE foreman of the late Grand Jury of this county could furnish very interesting information concerning the action of that body, in ignoring the bill against the negroes arrested on a charge of riot in the Fifth ward. No one on the jury had any doubt as to their guilt, but it became necessary to excuse certain white men who have to be used for political purposes. Is it necessary to tell the whole story?

MARCER, the late partner of YERKES, has been provided with a good situation by the Republican politicians of Philadelphia, and it is reported that YERKES is to be taken care of by HARTRANFT and MACKEY in consideration for his perjury. They have already certified to his honesty, having thoroughly and candidly examined his record. He would make an excellent clerk in the Treasury Department and understands addition and division.

THE Constitutional Convention about to assemble will be composed of one hundred lawyers and thirty-three from other vocations. This looks bad for any change in the organic law concerning libel. As a rule, lawyers have taken a contracted and bigoted stand on this question. We hope the Press of the State of both parties will unite in demanding their rights, and if the Convention will not heed their wishes, they can have their appeal to the people when it comes to be voted upon.

THE CURRENCY.

It has been a matter of astonishment that measures adopted upon the plea of necessity and under the pressure of the war of the rebellion, the impropriety of which would have prevented the barest suggestion under any other circumstances, should not only be continued after the advent of peace, but actually come to be regarded as the permanent policy of the government. And when we consider that the measures alluded to have a direct tendency to impoverish the great mass of the people, and to cause an unfair transfer of wealth from the producers who are fairly entitled to it, into the hands of the speculative nonproducers, the surprise arises not only at the thing itself but at the meekness with which the producers submit to the injustice.

One ot the principal agencies by which this arrangement is effected, is the issue by the government of an enormous paper currency, which the party issuing utterly refuses to redeem or to take any measure looking towards its redemption at any future day however distant.

The best authorities teach that the Farmer must be one of the greatest victims of this condition of things; and for fear the vast agricultural interest of the country should be aroused to oppose this inflation of the currency, the authors of the system have been careful that so far as regards direct taxation, the grain producer shall almost be free from call. But while he escapes the official visit of the collector of the U. S. direct taxes, he is made to contribute by ways which he does not very plainly see, so skilfully have they been covered from a merely casual view.

The wheat crop of the United States is always greater than can be used at home. The surplus must go to market abroad and be sold, not at greenback, but at gold rates, the foreign market controling the home market, it cannot be sold here at higher rates than it commands abroad. It is clear that thirteen years ago wheat was worth more money—in other words would buy more of almost every thing—than now. In 1859 when we had a mixed currency of coin and paper convertible into coin on demand, 100 bushels of wheat would pay for 6,824 *lbs.* of common English bar iron; in 1869 the tables show it would pay for only 4,154 *lbs.* With his 100 bushels of wheat in 1859 the farmer could have paid for 16 1-9 dozen of Collins' axes, while in 1869 it would have paid for only 11¼ dozen. In 1859, the same quantity of wheat would have purchased 193 yards of two-ply Ingrain Lowell carpeting, ten years afterwards but 104 yards. It 1859 it would have bought 4,833 *lbs.* cut nails, ten years later only 2,700 *lbs.* In 1859 it would have paid for 604 *yds.* black alpaca, ten years later only 337 *yds.* In 1859 it would have paid for 13 1-5 *bbls.* No. 1. mackeral, ten years later its purchasing power would would have ceased with 5 *bbls*; and so on through the whole list of articles to be purchased by the farmer as well as by other classes of the community.

Not only the farmer but all other producers, are working under a monetary system which is very truly said to have unsettled values, inflated prices, and afforded a grand opportunity for the nonproducers and speculators to plunder them; and at the very time they are suffering from a depreciated currency, they are obliged to pay higher for every thing they purchase.

Of course if each one could supply his every want, there would be no necessity for *money*. It is at outgrowth of the fact that men are dependent on each other, and are obliged to dispose of their labor, or, in other words, what their labor produces, to each other. Each one grows or makes what he thinks he can grow or make to the most advantage to himself, and the surplus of his crop or of his factory is traded off or sold to others who have a surplus of something which he requires. These things constitute the wealth of a people. Money is only a medium for the exchange of products—a kind of labor-saving machinery facilitating trade or commerce.

The prosperity of a country does not depend upon the amount of money in circulation, not even if it be coin. It is simply the means by which things of daily service may be obtained; but if these things have no existence, of what use is the coin? The present Ruler of France has well said that you may cover a desert isle with gold or bank notes and they would not make roads, canals, husbandry, manufactures, in short business or trade; and if the amount of money in any country be increased without a proportionate increase of everything else, the prices would be raised but the actual wealth would not be increased one particle; simply because the actual amount of money be it great or small, will only ballance the actual quantity of merchantable articles.

Money is not wealth, but is the production or result of wealth, and increases with the increased products of a people.

Whether money is scarce or plenty—whether, to use the fashionable phrase of the day, there is a "stringency" or a "plethora," in the Money Market, whether it is coin or convertible paper or a forced loan utterly inconvertible like the Greenbacks, the whole volume of the currency will always be employed, and a super abundant currency is sure to produce the increased price of every article which is bought and sold, whether it is a pound of butter a four-storied ware house or a tract of land.

We have lately witnessed the singular sight of experienced business men going from Pittsburgh to Washington city, for the purpose of inducing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue forty or fifty millions of additional greenbacks in order to increase business. Do those gentlemen imagine that such an issue would have added one cent to the real legitimate business of the country. We cannot believe they do. Business, or Trade or Commerce—call it what you will—being simply the transfer of articles from the producer to the consumer, how an increase of currency could affect the operation, except by multiplying the transfer and thus taxing the consumers with all the profits of the intermediaries, it is hard to divine. Possibly the committee could explain.

But admitting that there is not enough currency for the purposes of trade, how will an increase better the condition of things; for if the Secretary should order an increased issue, in a very little while the whole of it would be absorbed in the enhanced prices which would be the necessary and immediate result. There would be no more money in the country, and not a dollar's additional wealth. Wild speculation would be stimulated, and within a twelve-month we would witness another committee hurrying to Washington for another issue of shinplasters to "move the grain and pork."

Here we have an explanation of the apparent paradox, that a superabundant currency increases the rate of interest paid by borrowers, and so frequently creates a scarcity of money. When money is too abundant for the wants of legitimate business, peculatation is the inevitable result. The new demand will always create a *pressure*, and so an expanded currency is always the most scarce when most abundant. You can have no easy safe or reliable money market until what is called money is money; or in other words, when the whole of the currency of the country is the real equivalent in value to the currency of all other civilized countries. Mr. BUCHANAN's famous remark which was so much and so persistently misrepresented, contains a solid truth which deserves to be inscribed in letters of gold above the chairs of the presiding officers in both Houses of Congress—REDUCE THE NOMINAL TO THE REAL STANDARD OF VALUE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND YOU WILL COVER THE COUNTRY WITH BLESSINGS AND BENEFITS. Had we never had any other standard of value than gold, had we never had any currency but coin and convertible paper, we would not owe one half the debt we, have had piled upon the country, nor would we be sending committees to cool their heels in BOUTWELL's ante-chamber hat in hand, praying for his benefactions. But the country preferred the teachings of the Lancaster county demagogue and debauchee to those of the Lancaster county statesman and christian; and unfortunately we are all suffering alike from the result.

It may be argued that the increase of gold resulting from the discovery of that precious metal in California and in Australia may account for the inflation of prices, if not wholly yet in some degree. This is clearly a mistake. Gold was discovered in California in 1848, and in Australia two years later. In London, the great money center, in 1845, three years prior to the discovery of gold at Sutter's fort, Gold was to Silver as 1 is to 16; and in 1869, as 1 is to 15½. That is, in twenty-one years commencing three years before the recent discovery of gold, that metal as compared with Silver (of which there has been no unusual increase,) has only depreciated in value, (or silver has only appreciated) to the extent of *three per centum*, while with us currency has increased 300 per cent.

The plain and only remedy for our present financial difficulties is contraction. Unless resumption brought contraction the people would be but little benefitted; for even were our greenbacks changed into gold to-morrow we would still labor under the evils of inflation, and its universal accompaniment, an excessive importation of foreign goods.

WONDERFUL THINGS EVOLVED BY GRANT.

Not willing that GRANT shall terminate his four years in the Executive Chair without having the credit of originating some question bearing a more important relation to political affairs than horses and cigars, his interested admirers have hit upon the Geneva arbitration and the Indian policy as exclusively his own; the product of a master mind well trained in statesmanship. We are gravely informed that:

> "General Grant, with a reliance upon his own resources and a confidence in the soundness of his intuitions simply characteristic of the man who, in practising the art of war had successfully disregarded some of its most sacred traditions and most firmly established principles, refused to believe that a method of settling angry disputes daily found effectual between two individuals could not be effectually applied between two great nations. The grand result is already a subject of wonder in the entire civilized world as the inauguration of a new era in international intercourse.

What a wonderful discovery in statesmanship is here. How the civilized world must rejoice when it realizes the idea that it was reserved for the President of the United States, in the nineteenth century to practically demonstrate the stupendous fact that difficulties between two nations might be settled on the same principle as between two individuals. One would suppose that there had never before been a Treaty or an Arbitrament between nations, that WILLIAM PENN was a *myth*, as much as WILLIAM TELL has been said to be, and that ABARAHAM and LOT had never settled a question of boundary in an amicable manner!

Had our Radical fellow-citizens devoted any portion of their time to the study of history, they might have discovered that treaties had been made occasionally between nations as a mode of settling disputed questions, and that a resort to arbitration is by no means a novelty; that FRANKLIN introduced the principle into treaties under the old Confederation, and that our government in the time of JACKSON and his Democratic successors had resorted to it in the North East boundary question, with the King of the Netherlands as referee; and in the case of the destruction of the celebrated privateer *General Armstrong* in the harbor of Fayal, which was decided by LOUIS NAPOLEON as arbitrator.

His Indian policy has consisted principally in sending Quakers and Evangilicals to the manifest danger of their scalp-locks—with a consignment of glass beads among the savages, begging for peace; which the Indians consent to until a good opportunity occurs of murdering a party of whites, which is uniformily embraced; after which a delegation of the murderers is always ready for a trip to Washington, whence they generally return to their homes with a fresh supply of arms and ammunition to be used upon buffalo or emigrants, whichever comes handiest.

A squad of savages, numbering about three hundred thousand all told, is by GRANT's much praised policy permitted to murder our people and hold back civilization, because it is necessary to keep the troops in the South to "cut and slash" all white people who wont vote for the inventor of peaceful arbitration. And this is the policy which is so much admitted.

By the way how happens it that the glorious idea of arbitration did not occur, in time to prevent his imperial declaration of war against Hayti a few years ago? Was it because Hayti was weak and powerless, that our ships of war were sent as peaceful arbitrators, or was it because the President had not discovered that treaties and arbitrations and such things had been in use in the world before that day.

This servile ascription of all wisdom and of all knowledge to a man like GRANT, reminds one of the customs of absolute governments of a thousand years ago; when all who approached the throne prostrated themselves in the dust and burst forth in the most superlative praise of its occupant. Wisdom will scarcely die with GRANT, and as this flatterer admits that he disregarded some of the most sacred traditions and most firmly established principles of the art of war—the only art he ever pretended to study—it is more than probable that he has through mere ignorance, in many cases treated the traditions delivered and the principles established by his predecessors, in the same manner.

THE WOODHULL-BEECHER SCANDAL

One of the great evils of the times consists in the appetite for scandal which prevails in the public mind. It is the secret of the vast circulation of *flash* and *semi-flash* newspapers, both daily and weekly; and it may be said that the purity of the columns of the newspapers of several of our large cities, may be pretty accurately guaged at the inverse ratio of their circulation.

The effort of the conductors of the sensational press is to pander to the diseased appetites of their readers, by seizing upon all *items* which are highly seasoned, or may become so by being passed through the hands of an unscrupulous reporter. And these papers are taken into business places, read and taken home in the evening for the use of the readers wife and daughters; who have thus daily provided for them reading matter which the father would be slow to read to them, or relate in the hearing of any pure-minded woman.

A paper of this highly sensational character has been issued by the notorious Mrs. WOODHULL, in the city of New York; and *enterprising* periodical dealers in very many of our towns and cities sell it at their counter. It is difficult to properly characterise its publisher in language fit to meet the eye of decent people. She is one of those women whose life is a disgrace to human kind; who regards the marriage relation—the holiest of all human arrangements, the only source of virtuous homes and of happy families—as a mere contract to be made and terminated at pleasure; having no higher meaning than the merest brute is as capable of understanding, as the most refined and elevated man or woman. This woman is what is known in these days as a *spiritualist*, and professes to receive revelations from the spirit world. She is a reformer forsooth, and reversing the order of that other modern reformer, BRIGHAM YOUNG, she has two husbands; or is it three?

We observe that this moral blot upon humanity has issued "a second prodigious edition" of her paper, professing to contain revelations of the alleged evil doings of a celebrated clergyman in Brooklyn; who happy in his family, happy in his relations with his congregation, having a very large circle of admirers not only in this country but in Europe, is dragged before the community by this brazen strumpet and charged with offenses which, if believed, would destroy him forever and do vast injury in the minds of superficial thinkers to the cause of Christianity.

Is it not well to enquire whether there has not been quite enough of this? It is no new thing for knaves to attack both Clergymen and Physicians, whose duties are so necessarily confidential as sometimes to place them for a time in the power of evil minded people. Were the decent portion of the press to refrain from publishing such scandalous items, and if every respectable family would reject from its dwelling all papers indulging in such filthy narratives, an extinguisher would be placed on the enterprising WOODHULLS of both sexes, and the public mind be permitted to recover from the evil influences of the past.

It would be a good rule for every husband and father as he read his morning or evening paper, to have in mind continually the question "would I read this paper aloud to my wife and daughter?" If forced to give a negative reply to his own question, he should at once secure his daily news through another and a purer medium.

The same rule will apply to lectures. When a woman comes again to Pittsburgh professing to uncover the sins of any set of people, and advertises that she will lecture to women alone let her audience be made up entirely of her own kind in taste and purity of heart and mind; let no pure-minded matron, no virtuous and modest maiden risk having her ears fouled with the spoken pruriency of the vagabond lecturer, any more than she would voluntarily revel in the filth of VICTORIA WOODHULL's pretended revelations.

THE *Gazette* has not yet ceased to lie concerning MR. BUCKALEW. It says he "avoided all reference to Presidential candidates" in his Jersey City speech. Let the following extracts from that speech nail the slander:

> In short, have you up to this moment performed your whole duty to that cause in this great year of the election? Have you done all that became you as supporters of noble candidates for the greatest offices under the government of the United States? I mean Horace Greeley, of New York, [great applause], and Gratz Brown, of Missouri [applause], who were nominated by an independent Convention in the city of Cincinnati as the standard bearers of the Republicans both against iniquity and misgovernment in this country, and who were then accepted and renominated by that ancient and proud and powerful party which, although defeated time after time in elections during the last twelve years, yet stands erect, proud and powerful, daring debate upon its principles and upon the measures which it proposes to infuse into the Government of the United States. * * *
>
> I have stated in a few words the reasons why I urge you to support and work for the candidates of the Democracy and the Liberal Republicans. Your cause is good, your candidates are fit men to bear your standard. Be determined that, as far as lies in you, both cause and candidates will be successful. [Great applause.]

BREAK THE SILENCE.

The Philadelphia *Age* continues to ventilate the MARA case and will before it gets through with it, lay bare the facts and pinion the right parties to the attempted murder of BROOKS and the assassins of DOUGHERTY.

> The trial of the Mara case has startled the whole country. All over the United States the press comment on it. Remarks not complimentary abound in our exchanges upon the moral deterioration in Philadelphia, and the apathy of its people under an infamous rule that San Francisco and New York shook off, and that no other city on earth tolerates. But they do injustice to the people of Philadelphia. They have been cheated and hood-winked, but not debauched. The profligacy and contempt of moral obligation that charcterise the Radical leaders do not truly characterize the great body of the people. They have been deceived as to the character of the men who have been allowed to cheat their way to office. These wolves all appear before the people in sheep's clothing at election time. Men of notorious infamy—men condemned by proved facts before investigating committees, and by their own confessions wrung from their quivering lips on the witness stand; men who have barely escaped the Penitentiary, and have seen their partners in peculation sent there, have appeared before the public white-washed by certificates to their virtue from eminently "respectable" persons; while the "Ring" organs, with brazen effrontery, denied all the facts proved against them, and, with shameless mendacity forged more certificates even from their political opponents. This was excused in the late canvass by the plea that it was necessary in order to secure the election of Grant. But thus the people were actually deceived as to the real facts of the case.
>
> It may be said that the people ought to "investigate for themselves," but the general public have no time or means to investigate except by reading the newspapers, and it is due to the people of Philadelphia to say that when Radical knaves run for office in this city they are always duly "certificated" as models of virtue by highly 'respectable,' sponsors; and newspapers, which may have denounced them when no election was pending, retract all their censures, give themselves the lie, and join in deceiving the people. We fearlessly say that this has never characteristized the Democratic party of Philadelphia. We challenge any man to point to the time when a notoriously bad character ever ran for public office, sustained by white-washing certificates from honorable Democrats, and lauded and defended by the Democratic press of this city. No such thing has ever happened within our memory. We defy any man to cite a case of it.
>
> We are now reaping the fruits of Radical rule in this city. A universal demoralization is in consequence. One by one, such public officers as Daniel M. Fox, Furman Sheppard, Chief Justice Thompson, and other Democrats of signal integrity, have yielded to Radical successors. At this moment Radical officials hold all the public trusts. They administer public justice, they pick out the juries, they encourage and protect crime, and if sometimes it is politic to convict it, the Radical Governor comes in to shield iniquity with the pardoning power. What flight of fancy can imagine any but an infamous motive for the pardon of Mara and Dougherty, the hired assassins who at noon-day shot down Revenue Officer Brooks in the performance or his duty? These criminals were pardoned while resolutely persisting in "Silence" as to the instigators of the deed.
>
> The *Inquirer*, a Republican paper makes from its own knowledge the following statement in direct contradiction of a public assertion made by Mr. District Attorney Swoope, private counsel of the assassin:
>
> "Mr. Swcpe is evidently mistaken, for it is well known that Mara *did* make a confession, naming the man who gave him the pistol with which to kill him; naming the man who commanded him to use it or be sent to jail for a former crime; naming the man who compelled him, through bodily fear, to shoot Brooks. The confession, moreover, was not made, as Mr. Swoope says, for his use as counsel, nor was it made to him.
>
> It is to be hoped that the public will soon be enlightened fully in this matter."
>
> Yes; by all means let the public be enlightened in this matter. One fact is certain and undeniable; that when Mara's case was fixed for trial before the election, a District Attorney of the United States came on from Pittsburgh, and obtained the postponement of the case till after the election. Why? Echo answers, "why?" Public opinion reverberates the the echo, and adds that the trial was postponed in order to carry out what the Rev. John Chambers of this city aptly characterised as "the most hell-born combinations that ever disgraced our once glorious old Commonwealth." They were made to elect Hartranft, or rather to elect Grant, for it was in the latter interest that the Federal District Attorney labored.

CINCINNATI COAL MERCHANTS ON ON THE RAMPAGE.

When the coal exchange of Cincinnati was informed by telegraph of the coal float toward their city a meeting was called and any quantity of cheap speeches made about the price of black diamonds. Offers were made to supply any quantity of Pomeroy coal at nine and ten cents, which is less than the inhabitants of this city pay. We publish below the resolves of the indignants.

THREE TO FOUR MILLION BUSHELS ON THE WAY—MEETING OF CINCINNATI COAL EXCHANGE LAST EVENING—OBJECTIONS TO THE CITY'S SPECULATION—QUESTION OF PRICE CONSIDERED.

> A special meeting of the Cincinnati Coal Exchange—the retailers of this city—was held last evening at the Board of Trade Hall. The call for this meeting was drawn out by the fact of it having been announced that the Pittsburgh wholesale dealers proposed to charge the Cincinnati market fifteen cents per bushel for three or four million bushels now on the way down the river, and expected here the latter part of this week, and by the action announced in yesterday's paper on the part of the Common Council Committee on Railroads toward recommending that the city buy engines and cars, and contract with the Cincinnati and Terre Haute Railroad Company for ten million bushels of coal at ten cents per bushel.
>
> Mr. Marnet called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock, and stated that as the Pittsburgh dealers had formed a combination, it was necessary to take action to meet them.
>
> A member said he understood that fifteen cents was the price they had decided upon.
>
> Mr. Hubbell thought it preposterous that Pittsburgh dealers should dictate the retail price as well as the wholesale price. They were offering coal in this city at $4 50 per load, and charging dealers fifteen cents per bushel. He thought thirteen cents was the highest price they could ask of dealers.
>
> Mr. Johnson (Geo. W. C.) struck the key note of the meeting by remarking that the city, in its proposed action to buy coal, ought to be enjoined by the coal dealers.
>
> Mr. Folsom said he would undertake to furnish Ohio River coal at least two cents a bushel lower than was asked for Indiana coal. He had read the Terre Haute Railroad proposition, and would agree to furnish ten million bushels of Ohio River coal, at a yard on the river bank, at ten cents, or in the river at nine cents. He understood that the Indiana black coal was inferior for family use.
>
> Captain George said he would not only do that, but he would furnish Ohio River coal to boats for seven cents, and at ten cents for the people of the city, at a four and one-half stage of the river.
>
> Mr. Collins also stated that he would be glad to furnish coal to the city at any designated landing, 2,000,000 bushels per year for five years at ten cents per bushel.
>
> Mr. Lovell, of the Kanowha River mines, was prepared to furnish a million bushels per year, for five years, high or low water at eleven cents.
>
> Mr. Moulton said he was ready to furnish Ohio River coal at a less price than that offered by the railroad company.
>
> Mr. Folsom stated that to his knowledge the coal dealers of this city had not been consulted on the question by the city authorities. There are coal dealers here ready to furnish coal at the price named if they had a chance to bid.
>
> On motion of Mr. Bard, a committee was appointed to confer with the city authorities on the subject, viz: Messrs. Bard, Hubboll and Eloto.
>
> Mr. Folsom [no particular order of business being observed] remarked that he thought the city had no more right to go into the coal business than it had to take up any other branch of business. The city might as well go into the clothing or grocery business.
>
> Messrs. Floto, Johnson and Buchanan were appointed a committee to confer with the Pittsburgh dealers, and to express to them the opinion that——cents is ample pay for their coal at the present time.
>
> Mr. Hubbell suggested fourteen cents. Mr. Hengehold twelve cents; Mr. Marme thirteen cents. Mr. Hengehold brought to mind the fact that after the last famine they had charged only fifteen cents, and there was now certain at least three cents difference.
>
> Mr. Bard moved to lay all the amendments on the table. The Association certainly had confidence in the committee it had appointed. They were reliable and intelligent gentlemen, and it was not righ to hamper them with strict instruction as to price.
>
> This motion prevailed.

THE Florida Grantites are not slow i imitating the tactics of their brethren else where, and a conflict was recently precip tated by them which would have reflecte credit on any of the President's friends i South Carolina or Arkansas. It seem that sometime last month a Mr. JONE was appointed county commissioner fc Gadsden, and his subsequent career wa too honorable to suit the Republican Stat Committee. Unable to bring Gov. REE to their views, the Committee accordingl procured a blank commission, duly signe and sealed, and surreptitiously filled it ou with an order of dismissal against M JONES. His successor, appointed by th same trustworthy document, immediatel began undoing the work that had bee done, to the entire satisfaction of th Committee. Gov. REED, on learning this proceeding, promptly interposed h authority to arrest it, and restored the o cillatory JONES. This action aroused th indignation of the opposing clique, an one Major STEARNS, who is the GRAN candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, wa heard to say that REED "would regr it," while another Administration remar ed that he intended to "beat the Govern within an inch of his life." At last a counts this bloody event was still in pen ency, and the Governor was travelin with a guard in attendance. Messr STEARNS & Co. are meanwhile workin diligently and faithfully for the re-electic of GRANT, and will not have recourse murder unless his interests make necessary.

MR. W. W. CORCORAN, of Washingt has signified his intention to Dr. WEL ING, president of the Columbia College, that city, to permanently set aside a high cultivated tract of land, worth $250,0 located near Washington, for the bene of that institution. The unostentatio charities of Mr. CORCORAN have been general as they were judicious. Art h received his encouragement in a conserv tory to its cultivation, completed at gre outlay and good judgment, the orphan h found a shelter in his munificence, a impoverished women have found a qu and happy home in his liberality. And stated, he now proposes to make perm nent an institution of learning for t rising youth of the land.

THE Postmaster General has revised former decision as to the class of pos matter in which engravings, chromos, & should properly be placed. Hereafter such matter may be sent by mail at t rate of one cent for each two ounces, a in packages weighing less than fo pounds. It will be remembered that t former decision was to the effect that publications were not "printed matte within the meaning of the statute. T reversal of the former opinion was p cured by the joint efforts of the art de ers of Boston, New York and Philadelph but the largest share of the benefit will reaped by the small dealers who order mail, and the thousands of country p chasers who receive popular art publi tions in the same way.

THAN LAI SUN, Chinese Imperial Co missioner of Education, together with wife, joined the South Congregatio church of Springfield, Mass., yesterday

VOICE OF THE SEA.

(For the Evening Post.)

I looked from the dark o'er the boundless sea,
As it bubbled and tumbled in seeming glee,
And sparkled and rippled under the lee
Of the ship that was bearing my friends and me:
While the sun-ray peep
With a gladsome sheen
Thro' the waters' green
Adown the deep.
And I said, "What thing can I learn of thee,
With thy wavelets leaping unfettered and free,
As 'twere something joyous simply 'to be'?"
—And it told me a tale of Liberty.

I saw the waves in their mighty play—
Now strong as the giants—now gone for aye;
Like the things of the earth which endure for a day:
Each comes like his fellows to pass away;
A moment bright
With silvery crest,
Then sinks to rest
In endless light.
And I said, "O, ye waves of a turbulent sea,
Which are sprung from a common maternity,
I pray you, what lessons have ye for me?"
And they told me a tale of charity.

I lean o'er the rail at the midnight hour,
When the waves are wild and the stormy clouds lower,
And my face is wet with the spray and the shower,
And weird, wan faces seem to glower
Out of the foam
Which marks the track
For a furlong back
In the ocean's gloam
And I said, "Black waves of the midnight sea,
That are lashing the clouds which are blacker than ye,
What thing will ye teach to a creature like me?"
—Through the night-rack comes back—Sublimity.

I look again, and the ocean lies
Calm, boundless, blue, while the blue skies
So blended in one continuity rise,
That the eye no horizon descries,
And the only speck
Which has a place
In the bournless space,
Is the vessel's deck
Then, from the deep calm of the billowless sea,
So endlessly peaceful, in vast unity
With the bright empyrean which o'ermantles me,
There comes a faint echo of—"eternity.
October 13, 18 2. N. A. P.

The Queen at Crathie Kirk.

"Do the audience clap hands when the Queen comes into church?" asked a shrewd-looking foreigner near me, who had been quietly observing the excitability of his neighbors, and he would not have been surprised to hear that British podsnappery went thus far—judging from what he saw going on around him. On a sudden, however, the bell stopped ringing, and the hush of expectancy "made pause" in the tumult, as the royal household began to file in. About the first to appear on the scene was the Queen's piper—a fine-looking Highlander—who, being mistaken for John Brown, by some, was stared at with unflagging interest, until a lady in black noiselessly entered and proceeded to the royal pew, to bow her head in silent prayer. "The Queen," in a hushed whisper passed from lip to lip, and simultaneously every face brightened as if the presence touched a tender chord in the warmly-beating hearts around her. Pretty Princess Beatrice, simply dressed in white, came next. The little royal lady is growing up a beauty, and promises to be the fairest of the Queen's daughters. Then came the Duke of Edinburgh, brown and hearty-looking, in his highland costume—the youthful Prince Leopold following, also in kilts, a dress that suits him well. When the royal family were seated, there was a fresh scramble for places, and the passages were crammed down to the edge of the Queen's pew. But the Reverent demeanor of the royal family was a sort of check in their fellow-worshipers, and when the minister rose to begin the services it is but fair to say that he was followed with attention throughout, although sometimes prying eyes would wander to the royal pew, and forget to turn away when their persistent stare became visibly annoying to the gracious lady who had come to worship, in common with her subjects, their common Father. The old forms are still respected in Crathie Kirk. The congregation sit during the singing of the psalms, and rise to prayer, and the queen set the example of conforming to the ancient rule as still observed. With the aid of her "glasses" she looked up the place in her psalm-book, and joined in the singing, which, by the way, is conducted in a well-trained choir. She rose to her feet with the congregation, and remained standing during the long prayers to the end. The collection is lifted at the conclusion of the services by means of long-handled ladles, which are shoved along the pews to receive the offerings, and no reservation is made when the ladle comes to the royal pew. Steadily advancing, it holds on its way to the right and left, almost brushing the Queen's bonnet as it zigzags along in the hands of the patriarchial Elder in charge. It is pretty heavy before it arrives at the Queen, but Her Majesty is ready with her "collection" in her hand, and as the ladle, backing out of the opposite pew, wheels round into hers, she quietly drops the royal offering, which I am afterwards told is £10 note, in among the jingling brown coppers. The Princess then drops in her "collection," and the ladle then goes on its way to arrive at the other end of the royal pew, in due time for the Princes' offering, and those seated next to them in their order. During the lifting of the collection, the choir sing a doxology—and very beautifully it was sung. Before leaving the church the Queen stood with her head bowed in silent prayer for a few moments. Then her daughter threw a black mantle around her, and as quietly as she had entered, Her Majesty departed. There can be little doubt that the crowd pressing so closely upon her, together with the ill-bred staring to which she was subjected, must have been discomposing to the Queen, but she bore it all with unruffled countenance, and with gentle graciousness. Of course, the instant the Queen's back was turned there was a mad rush to see her get into her carriage, and the getting out was about as fraught with peril to life and limb as the getting in. In the hurry scurry, little children were toppled over, and old folks were nearly driven off their legs; but there was not a moment to lose, for the royal carriage was drawn up at the door, and the impatient, snow-white steeds were panting to start. And now John Brown mounts the box, the order is given home, and, like a flash of lightning, the Queen is whirled away to the peaceful shades of Balmoral, and there is time to breathe and to smooth out rumpled forms, and to feel the extent of damage done to ribs and ribbons, and to fold fans and shut up opera-glasses, and look out for the special vehicle which belongs to your party, and to congratulate yourself that you have seen the Queen at Crathie Kirk.

A Corpse Gets Out of the Coffin and Speaks to the Watchers.

A few days since a young lady of Urbana, Ohio, who had been ill a short time, died, and the body was prepared by sorrowing friends and attendants for interment and placed in a coffin. The night before the day of the funeral a number of young lady watchers were seated in a room adjoining that in which the coffin had been placed, when, greatly to their consternation, the figure of the dead girl appeared before them and spoke faintly. When the horrified attendants had somewhat overcome their fright, seeing that the supposed corpse was really a thing of life, they took measures to care for their friend so startlingly restored to them almost from the very grave, and she received proper attention, and is now likely to recover.

A Princess' Jewels.

Anne Brewster, in a letter from Lake Como, Italy, to the Philadelphia Bulletin, says: "I was dining with the Princess Bariatinsky the other evening. After dinner Miss Polk asked her to show me her jewels. I have seen some of them at balls and receptions in Rome, but I wish to look at the whole together. A large trunk-like box was brought into the drawing-room; it was unlocked and the various drawers spread out on the tables. Such a glitter and splendor! There were old family diamonds—necklaces, pendants, earrings dazzling bouquets. One necklace was composed of huge solitaires, larger than a man's thumb nail, with great pear-shaped diamond pendants. Her famous emeralds, set around with large diamonds, were in another compartment. The emeralds are uncut, and large as pigeon's eggs; there are a necklace, earrings, several pendants, ornaments for the head, etc. Among the diamonds was a large solitaire, with a fine diamond pendant, which the famous Empress Catharine gave to a Bariatinsky great grandfather at his baptism. A rude bracelet of diamonds, very ancient, attracted my attention; it is of Persian workmanship; the stones are uncut and unpolished, set in beaten gold. There is a huge pendant belonging to it, of uncut and unpolished diamonds, balas, rubies, sapphires, etc., a most barbaric and curious ornament; also, a necklace from Georgia, an old Caucasian relic of early Christian days, with a rude enameled and jewel-studded cross. Another brilliant set was of rock turquoises with large diamonds, a full *parure*, pendant, necklace etc., great bouqets and the most exquisite earrings. Another curious *parure* was of pink pearls, mounted in diamonds; the necklace has pendants of pink, pear-shaped pearls. Then there were minor sets; large carbuncles set in diamonds huge corals and diamonds, bracelets and pendants, that had been gifts from Emperors and Empresses. The Princess' diamond badge as *dame d'honneur* to the Empress Alexandra is of large stones which form an imperial crown with A beneath. Her daughter's *chiffre d'emoiselle d'honneur* is the same, except there is a diamond M in the place of the A for the present Empress Marie. The Princess Bariatinsky's mother, who died last winter, the Princess Tschernicheff, was Mistress of the Robes and first lady of the Empress' household. It was to this Princess Bariatinsky, when she was a girl, that Chopin dedicated one of his *etudes*. We have had several long Chopin talks together, for she was a pupil of his, and had a great admiration for the famous Polish artist. She says she forgot, when she heard him play, that the piano was made of keys, hammers, and strings; he drew out the music from the instrument; it was more like some subtile electric fluid than anything else."

ART.

Mr Belmont's Pictures.

The paintings forming the collection of August Belmont, Esq., are to be sold in New York on the 12th of November. It is Mr. B's intention to remain abroad for a year or more devoting his time mainly to the collection of a new gallery of paintings. A New York paper referring to the exhibition says:

Those which attracted the most attention were, as usual in such cases, the largest ones. "A Mother and Child," by Bouguereau, occupied the place of honor. It is a large and showy piece, but we should imagine that it would have more admirers than bidders on the day of sale. There was a good Calame, an excellent marine, Achenbach, some careful and tiresome studies of clothes, by Willems and Toulmouche, a declamatory *Maid of Saragossa*, by Leutze, and a rather ambitious de Haas. All these attracted their full share, of criticism from the judicious, and indiscriminate admiration from the many. Besides these the *Diogenes* of Gerome had its circle of devotees, and of course the Meissonnier, a cavalier in a brilliant costume drying his boots by the hall-fire, a fine piece of technical finish and color, did not lack its circle of admirers. On the other side of the door hung a grotesque and striking study of Zamacois, a scene in a customer's shop. One masker is agonizing in the effort to draw on a tight boot, and his companion is greatly enjoying his contortions. The brilliant coats hanging from the ceiling, and the grotesque masks which are ranged along the wall, form a curious effect of lines and colors. One of the most considerable pictures in the collection is a group of cattle by Rosa Bonheur. It has a charming effect of failing light, and less than the artist's usual hardness of sky. There is a good seacoast by Troyon and a delightful Venetian scene by Ziem. Tilton's *Venice* is also good. There are two lovely Girardets, delicious in sentiment and in handling. A wonderfully real rustic boy by Eastman Johnson will be sure to bring twice its cost. The picture by Knaus, representing a rural priest laying down the law to a ne'er-do-weel penitent, is full of character. The collection will be on exhibition during this week and the next, and will attract a good deal of attention. It contains some good pictures, very few bad ones, and scarcely any which would not highten the effect of tasteful upholstery in a well-furnished room; and though the Immortals may not think much of this point, it has its effect at a New York auction.

Frequency of the Appearance of the Northern Lights this Season.

Auroræ Borealis have been very conspicuous lately. On the 25th of August one was seen at Thurse and at Hernosand, in the Gulf of Bothnia, and feebly also at Lisbon; on the 26th at Sevres and also at Stockholm; on September 2, at Sevres, Stockholm, Reval and Windaw; on September 3, at Severs, Paris, Hernosand and Rome; on the 4th, at Sevres, Paris, London and Archangel; on the 5th, at Sevres and Paris; on the 6th, at Hernosand. So that there have been in Europe, during the period from the 2d to the 6th of September, an almost continuous succession of Auroræ visible in England, France, Scandinavia, Russia, and once in Italy.

A white Aurora Borealis was observed at Baumette near Angers, on the 8th of August, by M. A Cheux, who thus describes it: About 10 o'clock the sky was lit up in the north-northwest by a white light; and at successive intervals white rays were shot out mostly towards the North or Northwest. At about 10:30, a magnificent white ray, shaped like a fan, 22° in height, occupied the northern part of the sky. This gradually faded, and by 11:30 the sky had resumed its natural color. This is the Aurora Borealis observed in the last four months, the others having been seen on the 9th of May, the 9th of June, the 10th of July, and this on the 8th of August. The coincidence in those monthly dates is something remarkable.—[Nature.

THE St. Louis Globe is said to have sunk $1 000 per week besides what it "paid from the start.

FLOOD TIDE.

The fisher's wife looked from her door,
Across the shining land,
Her eyes against the level light
Were shaded by her hand;
She heard, like winds 'mid Autumn leaves,
The bright waves lap the strand.

Undriven came the lowing cows
Along the winding way,
Her good man's boat against the wind
Was tacking up the bay;
She saw him stand, with rope in hand,
And cast the sheet away.

What was it on the lengthening shore
Her strained eyes sought in vain?
She stooped to turn the drying nets,
Then rose and gazed again.
"He waits behind the rock," she smiled,
"To greet his father fain!"

Yet while she spoke, his boat to land
Alone the fisher drew;
The breaking tide-wave's flashing crest,
Cut white across the blue,
And a brimless hat beside his feet
The mocking waters threw.

THE HAWAIIAN VOLCANO.

The Eruption of Mauna Loa—Visit to the Crater.

The excursionists from Honolulu to the grand eruption on the summit of Mauna Loa returned on the 16th, after an absence of nearly two weeks. Professor F. L. Clarke, one of the number, has furnished a condensed account of his visit to the crater as follows:

From Kaaluaiu (on the southern side of Hawaii), where we left the steamer on the afternoon of the 4th, we procured horses and proceeded to Wiohinu, where we remained for the night, and were hospitably entertained at the ranch of Captain Joe Spencer. We started next morning, under the guidance of our host, and, after travelling a distance of twenty five miles over a very rough road, although it is considered one of the best, we reached Lyman's ranch, where we were kindly received and passed the night. The following morning at daylight, our friends having exerted themselves in procuring the services of an experienced guide, we resumed our journey, and after stopping at several ranches for rest and refreshment, during the forenoon of the 6th we emerged from the woods, which opened upon an immense field of pa-hoe-hoe.

The lava fields in this region exceed in wildness and confusion the most extravagant imagination. For miles around, as far as the eye can reach, great masses of molten lava were tossed into a thousand grotesque shapes. After traveling several hours over the roughest kind of ground imaginable, we reached a rude kind of gateway that was formed by gigantic columns of lava rock, through which we passed, and reached the edge of a rough pali, from whence we were able to look out upon the summit. To our right rose a remarkable pillar, towering high up black against the sky, and on every hand yawned deep crevices and spent lava waves, which had dashed together in various shapes and cooled. After reaching a favorable spot, where we left our animals secured for the night, we proceeded about 500 yards over a narrow strip of rugged lava, when we suddenly found ourselves upon the edge of the crater of Moku-weo-weo, on the very summit of Mauna Loa, situated about 1,400 feet above the sea level. Before us yawned a fearful chasm, with perpendicular black walls, some 800 feet in depth, carrying the eye to where, in the darkness of the lower basin, there sprung up in a gloriously brilliant light, a mighty fountain of clear, molten lava, and looking across and below us, at a distance, probably, of three-quarters of a mile, there arose from a cone in the southwest corner of the lower basin, a magnificent column of liquid lava, about seventy-five feet in diameter, that sent its volume of molten matter to a height of nearly 200 feet in a compact and powerful jet. The axis of this gigantic fountain inclined somewhat toward us, so that the descending cascade fell clear and distinct from the upward-shooting jet, forming a column of continuous liquid metal surpassingly bright and beautiful to gaze upon. Flowing down the sides of the symmetrical cone, which the falling stream of lava was rapidly forming, were numerous rivers of liquid light that, as they flowed away, spreading and crossing, formed a lake of rivulets constantly widening and interlacing, which presented a beautiful and unique appearance. When we reached the summit of the mountain, the subdued roar of the pent up gases was fearfully distinct as they rushed through the openings which their force had rent in the solid bed of the basin, and when we were in full view of the grand display, our ears were filled with the mighty sound as of a tremendous surf rolling in upon a level shore, while now and again a mingled crash would remind us of the heavy rush of ponderous waves against the rocky cliffs of Hawaii.

Among the party who witnessed this grand display was Mrs. J. H. Black, wife of the senior of the P. C. Advertiser firm, who has gained the enviably notoriety of being the only lady who has yet made the ascent of Mauna Loa, on which is situated one of the loftiest volcanoes in existence.

Since the return of the party to Honolulu later advices state that the crater is increasing in action and reflecting at night a light of unusual brilliancy, which reaches many miles off shore. The crater of Kilanea, since the present eruption of Moku-weo-weo, has been very irregular in its action, which leads to the supposition that the two alternate; that when one is active the other is passive.

Profits of Atlantic Slope Hotels.

The correspondent of the Chicago Tribune who, has been doing up the New Willard's at Washington City, furnishes the following.

Some days ago, I met Mr. A. H. Haskins, a widely known Room-Clerk, whose experience is probably equal to any one of his avocation. In a communicative moment, at Willards', he gave me the following figures as to the profits of the leading hotels of the East. I took them down at the time, and believe them to be as nearly correct as anything of the sort obtainable:

Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York—Rent $200,000 not inclusive of stores beneath it; profits $250,000. The greatest business in America of the character. Twenty years ago, the ground was offered for 99 years for $500 per annum.

Metropolitan Hotel, New York—Rent at present $105,000. Just resuming and recovering from young Tweed's management.

St. Nicholas Holel, New York—Rent $87,000; annual profits rising $175,000. Hawks, the proprietor, has leased the new Windsor Hotel, Fifth avenue.

Continental Hotel, Philadelphia—Rent $80,000; profits above $75,000.

Grand Central Hotel, New York—Very cheap rent,—said to be the cheapest for the opportunities—only $65,000; profits $150,000.

Astor House, New York—Rent $75,000. Very successful on the European plan. Profits $85,000.

New York Hotel, New York—Rent $60,000. Profits $90,000, being full of Southerners all summer.

Parker House, Boston—Owned by the proprietor. Profits $125,000.

Gilsey House, New York—Enormous rent, $85,000. Profits $40,000.

Hoffman House, New York—Profits, $75,000.

Arlington Hotel, Washington—Rent, $40,000. Profits, $75,000.

The following hotels clear $50,000 per annum: Brevoort, Clarendon, French's, New York; Taylor's, Jersey City (does the largest bar business in the United States); Cataract House, Niagara Falls.

The following hotels make $40,000 per annum: St. James, New York; Coleman, New York: Sturtevant, New York; St. Cloud, New York; West End, Long Branch; Grammercy Park, New York; Revere House, Boston; Tremont House, Boston; Metropolitan, Washington; Ebbitt House, Washington.

The following hotels make profits as appended: Albemarle, New York, $30,000; Westminster, New York, $30,000; Grand, New York, $30,000 (rent reduced, $45,000); Clifford, New York, $25,000; United States, New York, $15,000; Belmont, New York, $30,000; Merchants', New York, $35,000; Mansion House, Brooklyn, $25,000; Everett, New York, $50,000; Pierrepoint, Brooklyn, $25,000; American, Boston, $30,000; Congress Hall, Cape May, $36,000 (1872); Stockton, Cape May, $57,000; Congress Hall, Saratoga, $75,000.

The largest hotel in the United States, as to room-capacity, is probably the Grand Union at Saratoga. Mr. A. T. Stewart's new Woman Hotel, New York, has above 600 rooms. The new Windsor, New York, has about 400 rooms.

The Lord's Supper in Spurgeon's Church.

[N. Y. World's London Correspondence.]

Mr. Spurgeon took his place at the long table and looked down upon thirty-five hundred intending communicants, who were looking up to him. The preparations for the ceremony were imposing, in the same sense as the commissariat arrangements for an army are imposing. The elders drew away the sheet-like covering from the table, and there appeared twenty-four plates filled with great slices of bread and twenty-four goblets of wine. The elders, twelve in number—perhaps to represent the twelve apostles—took seats at the table, and then Mr. Spurgeon, still standing up, repeated the words, "And taking bread He gave thanks and brake and gave to them saying. This is my body which is given for you," and suiting the action to the word, he began to break the slices of bread on the platter nearest to him into fragments, while at the same moment each of the elders imitated his example and rapidly divided the large slices upon the plates before them into innumerable pieces. This operation lasted for some time, as there were many slices upon each plate and all had to be broken up. The elders then, taking a plate in each hand, passed from the communion table into the aisles between the seats and served the communicants with admirable neatness and dispatch. One elder would stop at the door of each seat, his plate was passed from hand to hand, and each person took a crumb and ate it without any more ceremony. In less than five minutes all the thirty-five hundred were served, and the elders returned with empty plates to the table. It is to be remarked that the communicants received the bread sitting, and ate it without manifesting by any change of posture or other outward act any belief that what they were receiving was more than what it appeared to be. The realization of this fact takes away from the mind of the observer who might otherwise be shocked, the feeling that a sacrilege is being committed, or that any disrespect is being shown to the person of the Savior; to Mr. Spurgeon's people and Mr. Spurgeon himself the elements of the communion undergo no change after the words of consecration, the bread remaining bread and the wine remaining wine, and nothing more. Mr. Spurgeon again rose, and, repeating the words, "This is the chalice, the new testament in my blood, which shall be shed for you," he handed the goblet nearest to him to one of the elders, while the others seized the remaining vessels and carried them to the congregation in precisely the same manner as before. In a few moments the atmosphere of the tabernacle was fragrant with the fumes of wine, for the breath of thirty-five hundred persons who have just been drinking, carries with it a perceptible odor. The ceremony was brought to a conclusion with more singing and prayer, and then the immense building disgorged its thousands into the coldness and dreariness of the streets. The only other houses of public gathering open were the ginshops and taverns, and in these communicants of another persuasion were fortifying themselves against trouble in their own peculiar way.

Sensation at Wood's Theatre—An Unannounced Debutante.

[Cin. Commercial.]

The performance of one act on the stage at Wood's Theater last night, which had not been previously announced on the bills, created a sensation in that cozy establishment worthy of record. It was made the occasion of the *debut* of a young artist fresh from the sunny banks of classic Mill Creek, whither she had been sent for a few months by Judge Straub for having surreptitiously appropriated a horse and buggy belonging to Mr. G. W. C. Johnston, while that gentleman was attending to some business in the City Buildings. In other words, the fair *debutante* had only been released from the Work house a few days since, and returned to the city with a ruddy complexion and in splendid health, anxious for some new field of operations in which she could distinguish herself,

Accordingly, she went to Woods's Theater last night, "dressed for all that was out" in a handsome green silk, made up in the highest style of the art, her general appearance indicating the adoption of all the "modern appliances" for developing the noble form of the "girl of the period." She occupied a seat in the dress-circle near the stage, where she remained quietly until the orchestra commenced one of their overtures. The soul-inspiring strains were too much for the young woman from the country, and with one bound she landed safely on the stage, and a moment more was depositing some loose postal currency in the top of one of her snowy white hose, after which she commenced a *pas seul* that double-discounted any attempt ever made by Fanny Ellsser in the giddy mazes.

By this time the audience, which had quietly looked on in amazement, broke out into roars of laughter, and order was not restored until the young woman had been taken from the stage and was on her way to the First District Station, where she gave her name as Kate Williams.

At 12 o'clock the wearer of the massive green silk, with disheveled hair, was reclining on a bench in one of the cells of the station-house, entirely unconscious of the sensation she had created, while her beautiful black hat with winter ostrich feather, was lying on the floor in one corner of her narrow boudoir.

SONG OF THE SEASON.

Leaves are falling, though coal is not,
Pumpkins are yellow, and maids are blue;
Potatoes and apples begin to rot;
There's many a liver congested, too.

The dews stay late on the cabbage leaf,
And the red, red beet forsakes the ground.
And lovers' wanderings grow more brief,
And fewer loafers are loafing around.

The celery rivals the turnip fair;
There's new delight in the tender steak.
And boys go munching the chestnuts rare,
Without one thought of the stomach-ache.

The last of the cattle shows [illegible]en;
The monster squash to the [illegible]w is fed;
Everything's brown that once was green,
Except tomatoes, and they are red.

The drowsy citizen hates to rise;
The hash may be cold, but so is the air;
'Tis heaven to slumber, for now the flies
Are less affectionate and more rare.

And who is the busiest man we see?
'Tis the doctor, dashing by in his chaise;
And well may he hurry, you will agree,
For it isn't every patient that pays.

'Tis a rare, rare season—so breezy and bright,
The daisies, and even the squashes are gay,
One would'nt regret the cold at night,
If it wasn't so deucedly cold by day.

A wondering shiver inspires the doubt
Whether Indian summer will come this year,
But it's warmth can be felt when you don't go out;
And it's haze may be seen through a glass of beer.

A BRILLIANT WEDDING.

The Splendid Nuptials of a Wealthy Philadelphian and a New Jersey Belle—A Fortune in Bridal Presents.

The Belles of Newark were set on the tiptoe of excitement Wednesday night by the marriage of Belle Howell, a leading beauty at Long Branch for the past two seasons, and David C. Leech, one of the wealthiest gentlemen in Philadelphia. The bride is, moreover, a daughter of Mr. Theodore P. Howell, a wealthy manufacturer, of Newark. The ceremony was performed in Trinity (Episcopal) church, by the Rev. Mr. Prentiss De Veuve, pastor of the Park street Presbyterian church.

Long before 7 o'clock, the hour fixed for the ceremony, Broad street in front of the church was thronged with a large concourse of young girls and maids of uncertain age, who surged back and forth in their endeavors to "get a peep at the bride." Meanwhile the interior of the church was filled with guests, composed of a large number of prominent gentlemen and gorgeously appareled ladies.

Shortly after 7 o'clock the bridal procession entered. It was preceded by the two little daughters of Mr. Howell, and consisted of Mrs. Howell, the mother of the bride, leaning on the bridegroom's arm, and the bridegroom and four bridesmaids, Miss Lizzie Howell, Miss Bennett, Miss Kitty Mecker, and Miss Mary Hayes, the groomsmen being Messrs. Spang Bailey, Samuel Howell, and Will Perry. The ushers were Messrs. Wayne, Parker, Fred. Frelinghuysen, and a Mr. Morrison.

The bride was attired in white satin with French point lace, the value of the latter alone being estimated at $5,000. She was richly veiled and adorned with orange blossoms.

The Rev. Mr. De Venie read the Episcopal marriage service, which was accompanied by the organ.

After the ceremony the carriages rolled way to the residence of the bride's father, on Broad street, where a magnificent reception was given. The house was illuminated, and outside the residence a vast multitude assembled to see the carriages leave their fair freightage in the glare of the calcium lights, from whence they disappeared under the long awning leading to the entrance of the house.

A large temporary pavillion was erected at the rear of the house for the benefit of dancers, and the interior of this building was gorgeously decorated with flowers, at an expense of not less than $5,000, while additional chandeliers and gas jets threw their radiance over the fairy-like scene.

Among the guests were ex-Gov. Ward, of New Jersey, the Hon. Courtland Parker, Gen. Theodore Runyon, the Hon. Frederick Frelinghuysen and others. At an early hour the newly-married couple bade adieu to the guests, and started on their bridal journey.

The marriage presents were magnificent and the value of the bijouterie is almost fabulous. It will not, it is said, be covered by $200,000.—N. Y. Sun.

Living in a Brown Stone Front on Thirty Dollars a Week.

The announcemnt has been made of the robbery from the firm of Lord and Taylor, in New York, of goods to the amount of $30,000, and the arrest therefor of Henry Webster Hoctor, a confidential clerk in the firm. The proprietors having reason to suspect, some time ago, that some one in their employ was robbing them, engaged a detective named Frink to watch the premises in the character of an employe of the establishment. Frink, being a young man of ministerial bearing, set about his duties first as an attendant in the cloak room. Remaining in that department for a couple of months he became convinced that his prize was not in that quarter, and assumed as his next post of vigilance the position of floor-walker. One day after being thus engaged for some time, Hoctor said to him "Frink, I am getting to be an old man, and must have some money," thereupon unfolding a scheme whereby he could effect it. A confederate coming into the store was to be given credit on a check for returning a cloak, a shawl, or some other article of dry goods. Of course no such article had been returned but the floor-walker having vouched that such a return had been made, the confederate was entitled to take another article in exchange. Several pieces of goods valued at from $20 to $400, were thus disposed of in a single day and taken to the residence of Bella Hoctor, a dressmaker, and niece of the prime manipulator, at whose house he spent much of his time. The managers were astounded at Frink's revelations, for Hoctor had held a place of trust in their store for thirteen years. He has since made a full confession, and asknowledged that his robberies had been perpetrated for a series of years. His neice was also arrested. Hoctor is about 50 years old, and on $30 a week has lived in a brown stone house in Thirtieth street.

A CASE of spontaneous combustion, arising from carelessness in leaving a pile of oily rags in a corner, occurred last week in Bedford, Pa. The building in which the fire occurred was a new one, and the work of finishing was still in progress. Workmen were employed in painting the wood-work, and when they left for the night the rags used by them in graining were thrown together in a corner. These became ignited by spontaneous combustion, and were just bursting into flame when discovered. As an experiment a quantity of the oily rags were afterwards put into a barrel, and set in the sun, and within a few hours the barrel and contents were in a flames.

VARIETIES.

THE Emperor Napoleon will leave England for Madeira in the spring, the royal yacht Victoria and Albert having been been placed at his disposal by Queen Victoria.

A NUMBER of Long Island farmers have undertaken to keep clean the gutters in parts of Brooklyn for the sake of the fertilizing materials thus collected, doing the work without charge to the city.

IT is announced that Prince Fred, son of President Grant is engaged, to be married early during the coming year to Miss Wright, daughter of the late General Wright, of the United States army.

THE horse distemper gives rise to various odd incidents in different parts of the country. The Providence Press records the appearance of a wagon in that city loaded with sewing machines, and drawn by four men.

A YOUNG Georgia lady, whose parents shut her up to keep her away from an obnoxious lover, jumped from a second story window into the arms of her betrothed, who carried her off and married her in the teeth of her enraged papa.

CALEB MORRIS, a staunch Whig politician of Paris, Ky., and an ardent supporter of Henry Clay, recently died. When in 1844 Mr. Clay was defeated in his race for the Presidency Mr. Morris vowed he would never vote again, and this vow he religiously kept.

A FEW Sundays since, Rev. Peter Robson, of the diocese of Peterborough, Eng., challenged an agricultural man to fight. After a good deal of provocation the latter accepted, and several rounds were executed in presence of the congregation, who could not get into church. The curate has been reported by the Bench to his Bishop.

A GENTLEMAN of Centreville, Indiana was recently lying very low, when, being a personal friend, an undertaker thought to call on the sick man and pay his respects, but to his great surprise and astonishment as soon as he entered the sick room he was greeted with, "What in the h—l do you want here? When I need you I will send for you."

ANONYMOUS writers cannot be shielded by their publishers in Switzerland. A case has been decided there in which the editor of the Volksblatt refused to give the name of the writer of an offensive article. He was then summoned as a witness before an examining magistrate, who, supported by a decision of the Supreme Court, forced him to give the name of the author.

THE famine in Persia, which, as our readers are aware, was raging most fearfully some time ago, has been the means, we learn, of causing one hundred thousand souls (men, women and children) to perish in the Persian capital alone. Throughout the country it is stated that not less then three millions of human beings have fallen victims to the fomine and pestilence.—Madras Athenæum.

THE city Councils of Philadelphia have appropriated $50,000 for the immediate expenses of the centennial commission. They have also granted permission to the Pennsylvania and other railroad companies to use steam upon their city tracks while the horse disease rages. The passenger railways are also at liberty to use dummy engines if the disease continues.

THE Scotchman says: A novel proclamation was made in Coupar-Anges recently, furnishing another to the long list of the place's eccentricities. The town's bellman, followed by an immense crowd, made a proclamation of an intended marriage, a *bona fide* one, it is understood, between two persons, one of whom, at least, is well known in the place. Any one who had any objections to the match was asked to come forward and state them.

A CORRESPONDENT says of the funeral of the late King of Sweden: "I think it is true that Carl XV. is one of the monarchs of Europe that is most regretted by his people. They mourn him not only outwardly by their dress and with the ringing of the bells in every church of the whole land during a whole month (between 12 and 1 o'clock), but their sorrow comes from their hearts' deep. The whole voyaye with the royal corpse from Malmo to Stockholm will certainly never be forgotten by those who followed it. It was a train of sixteen wagons with the escort and the most splendid hearse in their midst, where upon the coffin, with crown and mantle, he was placed. At every greater station the train stopped, and the church bells were ringing and a great quantity of people hastened to pay their last homage to their beloved ruler; so that by the time they entered Stockholm the guards who were posted around the coffin stood exactly in a bed of flowers up to their knees.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London Daily News, speaking of the Escurial, lately partially destroyed by fire, gives an account of some relics which the palace contained, and which had been collected by devout Spanish kings from all parts of the earth. Among these were a bar of a gridiron on which St. Lawrence was burnt; a piece of the sponge in which drink was given to our Saviour while hanging on the cross; some pieces of the column to which he was bound when scourged; two thorns from his crown; a piece of his tunic; a piece of the manger in which he was born; the thigh-bone of St. Paul; some bones of the Evangelists, St. Mark and St. Luke; the body of one of the Innocents slain by order of Herod; a finger of St. Lawrence and half of his backbone; the entire bodies of St. Mauricio, St. Theodorous, St. Mercury, St. William, and others; the heads of St. Blas, St. Julian, St. Felix, and others; a rib of St. Albans, the knee of St. Sebastian, a foot of St. Phillip the Apostle, one of the water pots from the marriage feast of Cana, and other most interesting relics of men and events mentioned in ecclesiastical history.

MISS MATILDA PHILLIPPS, sister of Miss Adelaide Phillipps, has made herself famous abroad by her heroic and successful endeavors for rescuing a young American from drowning. Vague reports of the affair have reached the country, although nothing definite has been learned. In a letter to her sister, Miss Phillipps gives the following account of the adventure: "I didn't tell you, for fear it would frighten you, that while I was at Genoa, Walter came very near being drowned, and I, with a little presence of mind, was able to save him. He was out beyond his depth and got tired. I was quite a little distance away from him, and although I made great haste to reach him, I saw him go under the water twice. I called out to him not to lose his courage, and got to him just as he was sinking the third time. I don't know how I had the strength or how I got him to the ropes. He seemed almost dead for nearly an hour. I felt more frightened afterwards than I did at the time, and had no more courage in the water after that day. Several gentleman had seen him struggling in the water, and made no attempts to rescue him, although they were all kind enough after he was on land. We are great friends ever since, and he can scarcely do enough for me. I have had beautiful letters from his mother and sisters, and I feel so happy to have done anything to bring so much happiness to any one."—Boston Post.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.............................WM. SCHOYE
JOS. S. LARE.............................E. A. MYER
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood St., Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 9, 1872.

THE following notice explains itself:

The Democratic Committee, appointed by the State Central Committee, to protect the ballot-box, and investigate the outrageous frauds committed at the October election, are requested to meet at Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, on Monday evening, November 11, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of organization, conference and action. Every member owes it to the cause of the country and his party to be present. RICHARD VAUX.
Chairman, 520 Walnut street, Philadelphia, November, 4, '72.
[Democratic papers please copy.]

THE two strumpets, WOODHULL and CLAFFLIN, do not receive any consolation from the press of the country. With one voice, apparently, it denounces them as they deserve.

ONE of the modes adopted by the O'CONER straightouts to help GRANT in Iowa was the sending out of tickets headed "O'CONOR and ADAMS" and which contained the names of the GRANT Electors.

THE Democratic-Liberal majority in Georgia on October 2nd is officially announced to be 61,624. In 1858 the Radical majority was 7,171. The people down there are for peace and reconciliation.

FORNEY will now show how much his opposition to HARTRANFT amounted to. He should give his aid in exposing the frauds and altered returns in Philadelphia and elsewhere; for every exposure will still further demonstrate the influence of the *Press* in the Gubernatorial contest.

FIVE and a quarter millions reduction of the National Debt during the month of October, says BOUTWELL, for electioneering purposes, he forgot to mention that he increased it four and a half millions during the same period. Boutwell is trying to earn his salary just now.

GEN. CASS arrived in the city yesterday, after an extended tour through California, Oregon and Washington Territory. He speaks in glowing terms of the climate, soil and productions of that favored portion of the earth. He believes the North Pacific road of which he is President, will, when finished be the paying road of all the grand enterprises pointing to the Pacific shore.

WE cheerfully give the *Dispatch* credit for telling the truth in one instance concerning the election. It says:

> This immense majority is in great part owing to the fact that the Democracy did not poll anything like their full vote. Thousands did not cast their vote at all. * * * The Democracy only half supported him in Allegheny county.

Now if it will take back its slanders concerning Messrs. BUCKALEW and HARTLEY which it circulated before the October election, we will say good again.

LIGHT BREAKING.

Why occupy space in speaking of the frauds of the 8th of October, may be asked by some who, like one of our neighbors, is disposed to turn his back upon the "dead past." In reply to all such querists, we say we are fully satisfied that vast frauds were on that day perpetrated upon the people; and that every good citizen should feel interested in a discussion tending to throw light upon a question of such vital importance.

On Saturday last ALBERT WILLIAMS made oath in the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, that in pursuance of an order of that Court he had examined the returns of the election for each division of the wards of that city; that there are numerous erasures and changes of figures, showing changes of votes from BUCKALEW to HARTRANFT to the extent of 3,210 votes. E. SPENCER MILLER, Esq., on presenting the affidavit, made an application for an order on the Prothonotary to come into Court next Saturday and explain.

The *Press* admits that these frauds were committed by Republican officials, and says "we now verily believe that an examination of the entire returns, and a contest in which the frauds could be exposed, would put the stamp of guilt upon at least five hundred men in Philadelphia, and show that CHARLES R. BUCKALEW carried Philadelphia by a clear and ample majority."

This is a sorry picture to look upon before our free government has reached the close of its first century. The heart of the patriot sickens at the contemplation of all the collateral villainy which had to be practiced before the final point was arrived at. Can there be worse traitors than those who pollute the ballot box? Can public order and submission to the laws exist, when the men who make the laws are selected not by the honest vote of the people, but by means of skilfully manipulated fraud, concocted by men who affect the character of "wealthy and respectable citizens."

If such things are countenanced and sustained, we would not insure the life the Republic for another decade. Such evils are too grievous to be borne.

[From the Daily Post of Wednesday.]

THE RESULT.

It is scarcely necessary to admit that we regret exceedingly that circumstances which we tried to, but could not control, prevent us from displaying our roosters this morning and announcing a grand triumph for GREELEY, Reconciliation and Peace. We gave the people good advice and did our utmost to secure a wise, economical and honest Administration of the affairs of this nation, but the people did not take kindly to our admonitions—in fact they repudiated our kindness and good offices, and will now reap the fruits of their neglect by having General GRANT and his relations, his horses and bull-pups, his asses and gift-senders, and his thieving office-holders and military satraps entailed upon them for four more long years, and perhaps as long as he may live. In all of which, however, there is one consolation for those who opposed his election, and that is that we can stand it as long as can a majority of those who voted those inflictions upon us.

It is not our inclination this morning to go into details concerning our rout—we don't feel like it, but we desire to say that had the Democracy come up shoulder to shoulder with the aid of the Liberal Republicans there would have been a different and more satisfactory result. The nomination of Mr. GREELEY, as our friends are aware, was not considered the wisest one by this journal, although it preferred him a hundred times before GRANT, and besides where the National Democracy lead; where our PENDLETONS, our SEYMOURS, our HENDRICKS, our THURMANS *et al*, there we are ever ready and willing to follow. We did follow and made the best fight we knew how, and have no regrets for having done so. And had the rank and file of our glorious old party done likewise we believe we could rejoice with victory to-day, instead of lamenting over defeat. But the die is cast and while we applaud all who so gallantly fought the good fight, we have no words of reproach for those who could not conscientiously support the Liberal nominees. We don't say, like the Grantites, who attempted to hoot men out of their party because they refused to support notorious thieves for office, "we don't want your aid;" except where it may be established that they used the party to defraud it or sold themselves at so much a head; but we do say we want their sympathy and support in the future. They have battled along with us gallantly in the past, which must not now be overlooked. Let us gather all we can from the wreck and go forward with renewed energy and united front to coming contests, no matter in what shape they may be presented. This is the best advice we can give in this, the hour of our discomfiture and defeat.

THE WAY IT LOOKS.

The Electoral College, it will be remembered, is composed of 366 votes—necessary to an election, 184. Our latest reports indicate that it will stand as below, and we do not think there will be many material changes:

	GREELEY.	GRANT.
Alabama	10	
Arkansas		6
California		6
Connecticut		6
Delaware		3
Florida		4
Georgia	11	
Illinois		21
Indiana		15
Iowa		11
Kansas		5
Kentucky	12	
Louisiana	8	
Maine		7
Maryland	8	
Massachusetts		13
Michigan		11
Minnesota		5
Mississippi		8
Missouri	15	
Nebraska		3
Nevada		3
New Hampshire		5
New Jersey		9
New York		35
North Carolina		10
Ohio		22
Oregon		3
Pennsylvania		29
Rhode Island		4
South Carolina		7
Tennessee	12	
Texas	8	
Vermont		5
Virginia	11	
West Virginia		5
Wisconsin		10
	95	271

OUR esteemed friend RANDALL, Chairman of the State Committee, telegraphs "Philadelphia about forty-four thousand, State enormous." He don't say who for, but we take it for granted that he means GRANT.

ALLEGHENY county gives GRANT anywhere from fifteen to twenty thousand majority.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

The election of LERDO DO FEJADA to the the Presidency of the Republic of Mexico for a term of six years, in the place of JURAEZ, deceased, will perhaps ensure a temporary repose to that country, and enable the authorities to devote some attention to the development of the physical resources, among which is the building of railroads. The Philadelphia *Press*, discussing the question, remarks:

> This statement may sound like a brilliant antithesis or startling paradox, but it is nevertheless capable of mathematical proof. The production of Mexico—its gold and silver, tin, copper and quicksilver; its wheat, corn and hemp; its cotton, wool, sugar, coffee, tobacco, rice, chocolate, olives; its mahoganies, precious woods, oils, dyes and drugs; its leathers, hides and tallow; its tropical fruits, its curious native potteries and works of art and bijouterie—all will reach this country most directly by the railways which bind us together.
>
> Now, the two great railways that will immediately control the transportation between the sister republics of Mexico and the United States, are the Texas Pacific and the Mexican National, and both of these at present are organized and directed from Philadelphia.
>
> One of these, the Mexican National, radiating from the capital, will distribute all the wealth and productions of Mexico to its furthest borders, as the heart sends blood beating to the uttermost pulses of the human frame. The other, the Texas Pacific, will meet this vast wave at El Paso, on the very boundary line of the two nations, as it comes up by the Denver and Rio Grande line, and bears its rich freight to the Atlantic slope. Thus Philadelphia holds securely in her hands the keys that will unlock the more than golden treasures of a land which, says the cautious Humboldt, "is capable of producing all that commerce brings together from every part of the globe."
>
> Of the great Texas Pacific, with Thomas A. Scott at its head, every Philadelphia boy knows the story and the scope. The Mexico National, just coming forward into popular view, needs, perhaps, a word of introduction outside of railroad circles. It is the first and glorious fruit of the new policy of internal improvement under which Mexico pushes forward to her own regeneration. It represents, moreover, the marriage of the wealth and resources of Mexico to the energy and enterprise and special experience of the United States.
>
> Its history is brief and clear. For two years or more General Rosecrans has been systematically gathering together a combination of grants, franchises, and exemptions which would invite the strongest and most experienced railway capitalists of the world to look to Mexico for investment and work. For this his intimate acquaintance with that country and his long official relations with its government gave him unusual facilities. The result has been the securing, on his part, of a body of franchises, land grants, aids, and subsidies, chosen with intelligence and systematic care, such as perhaps no railway in the United States ever started with. This sure, the next step was the taking hold of these valuable privileges by parties able to use them. Thus was formed a strong consortation of Holland and American capitalists, actively represented by General William J. Palmer, now president of the Denver and Rio Grande, and an ex-Philadelphian. General Palmer, although comparatively young in years, is a railway veteran, having built and managed to successful completion the Kansas Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, and one or two smaller roads. Backed by abundant capital his record is the best guarantee in the world that the present enterprise will be pushed with judgment and vigor to a rapid and successful consummation. The new road will run right from the City of Mexico, and push its trunk lines out north to Denver via El Paso, and west to the Pacific at Manzanillo. Combined with the Denver and Rio Grande, with whose management and direction it is in full sympathy, and which is indeed an integral part of the great Mexican system, this enterprise represents a mileage of about 2,200 miles, and is the last, as it is one of the most substantial and brilliant of all the railway achievements of Philadelphia.
>
> So much for the Texas Pacific and the Mexico National—the two new feeders which are to bring to Philadelphia the trade and treasures of an empire. The wealth of this new acquisition to our railway province it is idle to attempt to even picture now. The destinies which await the free States of Spanish America," said Humboldt, writing fifty years ago, "are too glorious to require to be embellished by illusions or chimerical calculations," and so may we well say now, standing on the very threshold of the realization of his prophetic vision. Let the glad facts bring their own gospel.

AN EVENT.

The admission of the members from the thirteen new wards into the City Councils on Monday last, was an event of more importance than has been generally accorded to it. The absorption of the South Side boroughs by the city has added nearly 40,000 people to our already large population, and places us nearly as high up on the census list as Pittsburgh is entitled to stand. We now have a population of 130,000, and with Allegheny joined to us we would rise above 200,000 inhabitants.

With this increased territory, additional population and largely added wealth, will come greatly augmented responsibility upon the City Councils; a body too numerous for proper responsibility, and selected with too small a regard for their fitness for the duties incumbent upon them.

With this increase of members of our municipal legislature, comes the mortifying realization that the City Hall, a building which promised so much, is totally unfitted for one of the purposes of its erection. Notwithstanding its enormous cost, the apartments allotted for the use of Councils have been found entirely too circumscribed for their accommodation. This was a blunder of the Ring, as much as its location; a blunder as great as was the imposition of such an enormous outlay, upon a community already taxed to almost the limit of acquiescence.

Whether the councils will be cut down to the size of the rooms, or the rooms enlarged to meet the increased size of the bodies they were designed to accommodote, is yet to be seen. Almost every thing is so bunglingly done nowadays, as to require ligislation every winter at Harrisburg; and we presume a new "Supplement to the Act supplementary to the Act" will be prepared and forwarded to Harrisburg early in January.

The address of Mr. OLIVER to the new members, and the reply of Mr. ADAMS on their behalf, were both of them in remarkably good taste.

FOR REFLECTION.

We are not so hopeful as to expect to change one solitary vote to-day. Men's minds are fully made up. They will vote for liberty or despotism—for the Constitution or for Consolidation, as they have already resolved; or what will be about half as bad as a vote for despotism and consolidation—they will sluggard-like fold their arms in the lazy indulgence of supreme indifference to the enormous issues at stake, and sleep while they are despoiled of rights and privileges which cost the world oceans of blood to secure, and which may require oceans more to regain.

We find in a late number of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* an article which is so calmly written and possesses so much wisdom in a form so skillfully condensed, that we lay its views before our readers, not as argument but as prophecy. Few believe in the existence of the rocks upon which we are rushing; and these who do are, with few exceptions, the men who from their advanced age or peculiar tastes, take no active part in politics. They are the readers of history, men who read not for the mere pastime; but for instruction. The mass of the people regard such warnings as the mere trick of the partisan, and go on their course in heedless security, entirely oblivious to the great truth that every Republic has become a Despotism, not by one leap, but by gradual steps such as we have been taking for years past. The name of Republic has been retained long after all its features have been destroyed or disfigured by the brutal blows of Power disguised under the specious plea of necessity. It was so in Rome, where the S. P. Q. R., (the initials indicative of *The Senate and People of Rome*) were emblazoned on her banners for centuries after the Republic existed only in name, and when the Emperor, chosen by the Army was, in deference, to the old forms, chosen Consul by a subservient Senate. It was so in Florence, in Venice and in Genoa. The names are held on to firmly after the things they represent have been buried beneath the heels of the trampling hosts of the Ruler. If the label does remain upon the outside of the phial, the medicine has been removed and the poison inserted by the conspirators. The people are deceived, there confidence is abused, and before they are fully aware of it they have been bound hand and foot; they all the while too busy on their farms or about their merchandise, to scan the conduct of their cunning betrayers. The able writer of the article in question says:

> It would startle our readers for us to say that this change is not only illustrated in the enactments of Congress, and in effrontery with which the Constitution is overleaped, but what is more alarming still, the change has been wrought in the hearts and minds of a large and powerful party. Yet we do say it. We boldly declare that were it necessary to secure the election of Gen. Grant, there is a powerful organization that would indorse him in excluding the Southern vote, as an essential portion of it. We do not speak at random. We speak the words of soberness and truth. For the reasons already given it will be difficult to convince the public of this; but it is so.
>
> "I am sorry for your people," said an eminent English statesman to an American, soon after the adoption of the American Constitution. "Why so?" he was asked. "They will lose the *habeas corpus*," said Lord Shelburne. "We purchased it," he added, "with centuries of wrangling, many years of fighting, and had it confirmed by at least fifty acts of Parliament. All this taught the nation its value, and it is so ingrained into their creed as the very foundation of their liberty that no man or party will ever dare trample on it. Your people will pick it up and attempt to use it, but, having cost them nothing, they will not know how to appreciate it. At the first great internal feud that you have the majority will trample on it, and the people will permit it to be done, and so will go your liberty."

Lord SHELBURNE's words were prophetic. The mass of the community know as little of the *Writ of Habeas Corpus*, its history and its inestimable value, as they do of the Prophecies of the Old Testament. They don't know, and we fear they don't care to know, that it is the great buttress of Freedom; the only barrier between the overwhelming flood of Despotism and the Liberty of the people. It has been suspended by authority of Congress in the very face of an express prohibition in the Constitution, written in language as plain as language can be made, and the pretended Republicans in this country will to-day go to the polls and say *well done*.

We close by quoting the closing paragraphs of the *Courier-Journal* in full:

> And now to the standing army. It should be remembered that an army is the most dangerous element in a goverment. It was a standing army that destroyed the noble Commonwealths of Greece. It was a standing army that enslaved the mighty Roman people. It was a standing army that turned the Italian Republics of the middle ages into lordships and duchies. It was the standing armies of modern Europe that transformed the limited into absolute monarchies. It was fatal to the States General of France, the Cortes of Castile, the grand justiciary of Aragon; and, to draw no more illustrations from ancient history, one memorable example is furnished by modern times. The story of Cromwell's usurpations is familiar to us all. Every school boy can tell how the soldiers guarded the banqueting house, and how the same soldiers took the mace from the table of the House of Commons.
>
> Yet in the face of all these facts Alabama is flooded with troops on the eve of an election, and the streets of New York, on a similar occasion, have been made to ring with the insolent clatter of armed men. Mr. Henderson, a comparatively conservative Radical and an ex-Senator of the United States, says that he would favor the use of "The old army under Sherman and Sheridan" to set aside an election like that of Georgia. The St. Louis *Democrat* and the St. Louis *Globe* quote the speech approvingly. A large and powerful party approve it. And so the times go; and so we go toward despotism.

IN referring to the debates of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania of 1837-8 we find that the Constitution as then adopted is signed by one name less that the number of members forming said body.

The Convention consisted of one hundred and thirty-three members, as far as we could ascertain, although it may not comprise the entire necrology of the members of this Convention; thirty-five have since died. The single one omission of signature is that of THADDEUS STEVENS.

His objection to append his sign-manual to the new Constitution we suspect may have been this. On the last reading of Sec. 1 of Art III on "The qualification of electors," which belonged as written in the older document to every freemen of the age of twenty one years. This section was amended at the motion of Mr. JOHN CUMMINGS of Juniata County to read every WHITE freemen and was thus passed and incorporated into the Constitution. This may, as we have said, have been the reason of Mr. STEVENS for withholding his signature.

The *Press* of a few days ago had a list of the decedents but by no means a perfect one; for in addition to the name of H. GOLD ROGERS mentioned in the list of our cotemporary, all the delegates from Allegheny County are now numbered with the dead; including Mr. ROGERS and the well-remembered citizens, WALTER FORWARD, HARMAR DENNY and MATTHEW HENDERSON.

Mr. JAMES DUNLOP a delegate from Franklin county, died in this city some years ago.

BOSTON merchants cheerfully pay $250 for a yoke of oxen. The *Post* of that city says: "Lo, the patient ox! Whatever unfeeling gibes may have been uttered in past times in reference to the bovine race, they are stilled now, as BRIGHT and JERRY chew the cud of contentment in Washington street, assist in moving mankind's goods and chatteis, and command fancy prices in the market. Imagination runs riot in the attempt to conceive what would result if the horses were to be permanently disabled and their places filled by oxen. The impossibility of runaway accidents would immediately suggest itself as one of the benefits of the change. The disasters incident to a trial of speed between fleet equipages on Beacon street would be obviated, and the laudable occupation of upsetting neighborhood vehicles, so commonly practiced by reckless teamsters, would come to an end. The street cars would observe a pace which would no longer baffle the efforts of elderly ladies and rheumatic gentleman to obtain passage therein, while the pedestrian exercise of near-sighted individuals would cease to a burden owing to apprehensions of the tumultous onset of errant grocers' wagons."

THE California papers contain glowing accounts of the great wheat crop which has been harvested in that state this season, and which promises to swell the export trade of San Francisco for the present year to an unprecedented amount. One hundred cargoes of wheat have already been shipped to England, 25 more vessels are now loading, and from 80 to 100 more now on their way to that port from various parts of the world are engaged for the same purpose. Wheat-growing now looms up above all other agricultural interests on the Pacific coast. Thirty millions of bushels is the estimated crop for this year. Although most of this product will be shipped to European ports, quite a large quantity has been sent east by railroad, and when the projected Pacific railroads are completed the eastern demand for the cereals of the Golden state will be largely increased. The farmers are putting their money into cereal roads, and in a few years the entire state will be spanned with a system of narrow-guage railroads, which will, of course, directly stimulate agricultural production in all parts of the state.

AT the late election in West Virginia subsequent to the adoption of the New Constitution, WILSON, MARTIN, and HEREFORD, the regular Democratic nominees, were elected. The question is whether Governor JACOB will give the certificate of election to the above-named gentlemen or to those elected in August last. Some hold it to be the duty of Governor JACOB to certify both sets of Congressmen, and leave the decision of their claims to Congress.

IT is authoratively stated by the Columbia (S. C.) *Phoenix* that Governor MOSES opposes the assessment and collection of the tax to pay the interest on what is known of the doubtful bonds, amounting to about $6,000,000—but that he favors the payment of the interest on the bonds legitimatized by the tax payers convention, amounting to about $10,000,000.

A NEW religious sect has made its appearance in London, called the "Howling Repentants." They howl at all convenient periods during the night. Their services are conducted in the open air, as they have, as yet, no recognized place of worship. The sectarians of this religion find the police to be the most serious obstacle to their devotions.

A PHILADELPHIA correspondent says: For President of the Constitutional Convention the Democrats will all vote for William M. Meredith, who will be elected unless the Republicans make a party measure of the Convention, and go into caucus for a candidate for President. In that event they will select George V. Lawrence, a Cameron man, and a man wholly under the influence of railroad corporations. If they do that Mr. Meredith may possibly be elected, as but three votes from the Republicans added to the Democrats are required to elect him.

THE following table succinctly shows both the popular and electoral vote, in each Presidential election, from 1824 to the present time:

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE FROM 1824 TO 1868.

Year	CANDIDATES.	PARTY.	Popul'r Vote.	Electoral Vote.
1824	Andrew Jackson	Democrat	152,899	99
1824	John Q. Adams	Federal	105,321	84
1824	W. H. Crawford	Democrat	47,265	41
1824	Henry Clay	Republican	47,037	37
1828	Andrew Jackson	Democrat	650,028	178
1828	John Q. Adams	Federal	512,158	83
1832	Andrew Jackson	Democrat	687,502	219
1832	Henry Clay	Whig	550,189	49
1832	John Floyd	Whig	....	11
1832	William Wirt	Whig	....	7
1836	Martin Van Buren	Democrat	771,978	170
1836	W. H. Harrison	Whig		73
1836	Hugh L. White	Whig		26
1836	Daniel Webster	Whig	769,350	14
1836	W. P. Mangum	Whig		11
1840	Martin Van Buren	Democrat	1,128,303	60
1840	W. H. Harrison	Whig	1,274,203	134
1840	James G. Birney	Liberty	7,609	....
1844	James K. Polk	Democrat	1,329,013	170
1844	Henry Clay	Whig	1,231,643	105
1844	James G. Birney	Liberty	66,304	....
1848	Zachary Taylor	Whig	1,362,242	163
1848	Lewis Cass	Democrat	1,223,795	107
1848	Martin Van Buren	Free Soil	291,378	....
1852	Franklin Pierce	Democrat	1,587,545	254
1852	Winfield Scott	Whig	1,383 537	42
1852	John P. Hale	Free Soil	157,296	....
1856	James Buchanan	Democrat	1,834,237	174
1856	John C. Fremont	Republican	1,341,812	114
1856	Millard Fillmore	American	873,055	8
1860	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	1,857,610	180
1860	S. A. Douglas	Democrat	1,365,946	12
1860	J. C. Breckinridge	Democrat	847,953	72
1860	John Bell	Union	590,631	39
1864	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	2,223,035	216
1864	Geo. B. McClellan	Democrat	1,811,754	21
1868	U. S. Grant	Republican	3,013,188	214
1868	Horatio Seymour	Democrat	2,703,600	80

OBITUARY.

Major-General George G. Meade.

The telegraph announces the death last evening of the Hero of Gettysburg, Major-Gen. Geo. G. Meade, who died at Phildelphia of pneumonia, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. George Gordon Meade was born in December 1815, at Cadiz, Spain, where his father, Richard W. Meade was United States Consul and navy agent. The family in a short time returned to Philadelphia and young Meade was sent to school at Georgetown, D. C., where he was taught the rudiments of an English and Scientific education by Salmon P. Chase, aftewards Chief Justice of the United States. After a term at Georgetown, young Meade, who had some military aspirations, was sent to a military academy at Mount Airy, near Philadelphia. In 1831 he entered West Point as a cadet, and graduated in 1835, and entered the army as Second Lieutenant of the Third Artillery. He subsequently served with distiction in Florida, where Fort Meade was named after him. He fought gallantly against the Indians, and served with honor throughout the Mexican war, and at its close received from the citizens of Philadelphia, a magnificent sword as a recognition of his services. In 1836, he resigned from the army, and became civil engineer, and was employed to survey the Northeastern boundary. In 1842 he was appointed Lieutenant, and in 1856 Captain of Topographical Engineers. The breaking out of the war found him at Detroit in the Engineer department; and in August 1861, he was appointed Brigadier General of volunteers and assigned to the second brigade of the celebrated corps known as the "Pennsylvania Reserves." In December, 1862, he was appointed Major General and on the resignation of General Hooker, General Meade was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of the Potomac at Frederick city, June 28, 1863. His subsequent participation in the great victory at Gettysburg over the combined Confederate hosts under Lee, is familiar to our readers. Since the war General Meade has been Commander of the Department of the Atlantic with headquarters at Philadelphia.

As a soldier. Meade was distinguished for his practical judgment, personal gallantry, extensive knowledge of military affairs, and was regarded as a very able but very cautious strategist, and after Gettysburg obtained the surname of the American "Fabius," but nothwithstanding was one of the very ablest of the long roll of able commanders developed during the great Rebellion".

Death of a Great Artist.

Mr. Thomas Sully, one of the most distinguished portrait painters of his time, died at his residence in Philadelphia on the 5th inst., in the ninetieth year of his age.

He was born in Horncastle, Lincolnshire, England, in June, 1773, and emigrating with his parents to the United States in 1792, settled at Charleston, South Carolina, where he commenced the study of painting the same year, at the age of fifteen. In 1803 he purued his occupation at Richmond, Virginia, and a few years after went to New York, where he met with great success, but in 1809 removed to Philadelphia, where he has since resided. He has always been a most devoted artist, and during his long life has executed finished gems of his great talent, which are to be found in all parts of the country and considered to be master pieces in his peculiar line. Among his large pictures may be mentioned full length portraits of George Frederick Cooke as Richard the III., Commodore Decatur, Thomas Jefferson and Lafayette, the latter being one of the greatest attractions to visitors to Independence Hall, in Philadelphia. His celebrated group of "Washington Crossing the Delaware" is now in the Boston Museum. During a visit to England in 1837 8, he painted a full length portrait of Queen Victoria in her coronation robes, which was esteemed a very faithful likeness. This is the property of the St. George's Society of New York. Some of the best artists and connoisseurs of European cities, Paris and elsewhere, who had seen his style and finish in works taken over by American residents in Europe, have often declared that he had no superior as a portrait painter anywhere.

Mr. Sully, until very recently, had been actively engaged in the duties of his eminent profession. Quite a number of pictures by Mr. Sully are to be found among collections in this city, and are greatly admired and highly prized by their owners.

THE RESULT.

BY IMMENSE POPULAR MAJORITIES.

Complete Radical Revolution in the Keystone State.

Philadelphia for Grant by Over 43,000 Majority.

Incomplete Returns From the States.

THE RESULT.

Estimated Complexion of the Electoral College—New York.

Special to The Post.

NEW YORK—Midnight—November 5.—Our estimate at this time gives Grant 253 electoral votes and Greeley 113. We concede Grant all the Northern States, together with Mississippi and South Carolina. Grant's majority in New York State will reach 40,000. We think Kernan and the Democratic State ticket was ahead of Greeley over 15,000. At present writing it seems as if Havemeyer, Republican, is elected Mayor, while Jimmy O'Brien is certainly last in the race. Greeley has less than 24,000 majority in the city.

"WORLD" OFFICE.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Grant's Majority Estimated at 125,000.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.—The *North American* estimates Grant's majority in this State at 125,000.

NEW YORK.

The Mayoralty Contest.

All but three election districts have been heard from on the Mayoralty vote of this city, with the following result: Havemeyer, Rep., 51,959; Lawrence, Tammany, 48,505; O'Brien, Apollo Hall, 31,801. Havemeyer's plurality, 3,454.

The small vote for O'Brien has caused great surprise among the adherents of Apollo Hall. Many votes that were counted on for O'Brien were cast for Havemeyer. The Irish in most districts voted largely for Havemeyer and Lawrence.

Congressmen.

Returns from all but the Eighthteen election district, in the city, give S. S. Cox, Democratic candidate for Congressman at Large, 22,387 majority over Tremaine.

The Congressmen elected from the city are Wm. R. Roberts, James Brooks, T. J. Creamer and Fernando Wood, all Democrats, and John D. Lawson and David R. Mellish, Republicans. Eleven Tammany Assemblymen are elected in the city, nine Republicans and one representative of Apollo Hall, who was also supported by the Republicans.

The Assembly.

The Assembly will probably stand 44 Democrats and 84 Republicans. The Senate, which is Republican, is holding over from last year. In the vote on the general ticket in the city the counting fell short of the registration 16,714. The Republican vote is 462 more than was cast a year ago. Kernan's majority in the city will be probably thirty thousand, but he will not have enough over his ticket in the State to defeat Dix.

Personal.

William F. Havemeyer, the newly elected Mayor, received to-day the congratulations of his numerous personal and political friends, Among the callers were many of the best known men in the city and State.

Of the one hundred and twenty-two members of the State Assembly chosen eighty-one are Republicans. It is believed that many of the latter are with Conkling, Republican, which leads to the belief that Senator Conkling will not be returned to the United States Senate.

Scudder, Republican, is elected to Congress in the First Congressional District, instead of Covert, Democrat, as reported.

George Bliss, Jr., is talked of for United States District Attorney, in place of Noah Davis elected to the Supreme Court. Judge Benj. K. Philps is also mentioned in connection with the office, should he not be elected County District Attorney.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, November 5.—The election in the city is unusually quiet, though the aggregate vote will be a full one on account of the numerous candidates in the various wards. Any speculation as to the general result would be the merest guess work. By the laws of the State, no vote can be counted until the polls closed, and the hour of closing is fixed at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The *Journal* says the impression is that Grant has carried the city by a handsome majority, but that Oglesby, Republican candidate for Governor, is doubtful.

Springfield—Braceville township, Grundy county, Ills., a Republican majority of 89.

Yorkville township, Kindale county, Ills., Grant 96 majority; Oglesby 96 majority. Hallenback and Ray are elected to the Legislature by a full vote.

Cowan 96 majority for Congress—light vote.

Someauk township, First precint, De. Kalb county, Ills, Grant 415; Greeley 49; O'Conor 3; majority 373.

Williams township, Sangamon county, Grant's majority 15, a Liberal gain of 71 from the vote of 1868.

Chicago—Partial returns from 32 counties outside of Chicago and Cook county foot up a net majority of 6,745 for the Radicals.

Grant's Tanners Go Back on Him.

GALENA, Ill., November 5.—East and West Galena give Greeley 225 majority, a Democratic gain of 230.

CHICAGO.—The interest in this State has centered almost wholly in the Presidential contest and the Sunday liquor law. Everything else has given way to these questions and in places where there is a large German population the anti-Sunday influence has gone to the advantage of the Liberal-Democratic ticket. This makes the contest bettween Oglesby and Koerner for Governor very close. The complexion of the Legislature may be determined also by the same influence.

Estimated Grant Majority. 35,000.

CHICAGO, November 6.—Returns from this city are not yet complete, but so far as the vote is counted indicates that Grant's majority in this city is between 7,000 and 8,000, and in the county 10,000. Rice, Ward and Farwell, Republicans, are elected to Congress. The City Council will be largely Republican, and the Republicans elect probably 6 out of 7 State Senators and 12 out of 20 Representatives. The majority for Grant in the State is estimated at 35,000, while that for Oglesby for Governor will be something less. The Republicans will have a majority in both Houses of the Legislature. The estimate sent last night on Congressmen, giving the Republicans 12 out of 19, appears to be correct from present returns. Returns from the interior come in slowly.

CAIRO, ILL., November 6.—Cairo gives a Republican majority for Grant of 94; Clement, for Congress, 91; Oglesby, for Governor, 72—a Republican gain of nearly 5,000 over the vote of 1868. The Republicans claim the election of Clement, Congressman in the Eighteenth District, by over 1,000 majority, while the Democrats concede it by 300.

Lemma, Liberal, Oberly, Democrat, and Inscore, Republican, are elected to the Assembly from the Fifth Senatorial District. The county precincts have not yet been heard from. The vote for Sheriff is very close. Irvine, Democrat, will probably be elected by a small majority.

MINNESOTA.

Over 18,000 Majority for Grant.

ST. PAUL, Minn., November 6.—Enough returns are in to show that the State has gone for Grant by from 18,000 to 20,000 majority. Congressmen are elected in all districts, M. H. Dunnell in the first district by 9,000, H, B. Strait, in the second district by 5,000, and J. F. Averill in the third district by 6,000. The whole State ticket has been carried by overwhelming majorities. The greatest majority in the city of St. Paul is 26, a Republican gain of 300. Ramsey county which gave Seymour 155 majority gives Greeley 33. The total vote cast in the city was 4,898 against 3,888 in 1871.

TENNESSEE.

Large Radical Gains—How Andy Johnson Takes His Defeat.

NASHVILLE, November 6.—The full vote of Nashville gives Grant 2,815, Greeley 2,912. Johnson, for Congressman at Large 2,239; Maynard 2,513; Cheatham 1,068. Congressman, Fifth District, Brier (Independent), 1,634; Harrison (Republican), 2,949; Golladay 1,018. Brown, for Governor, 1,539, Freeman, 2,813. The Republicans elect their Senator for Nashville and Davidson county, beating John Overton, Democratic nominee. They also elect two members of the Lesislature, one of them a colored man. The election of Harrison to Congress from the Fifth District is conceded.

The returns from fifty-one towns and precincts, embracing every division of the State, give Maynard 13,767, Cheatham, 10,051, Johnson 5,471, indicating Maynard's election. The result in the Second and Third Districts are in doubt. The Republicans run ahead of the ticket. Andrew Johnson is in Nashville and is not dispirited by defeat. He says he has broken the smothering crust that has formed over the best interests of Tennessee.

Greeley's Majority in the State Estimated at 20,000—Radical Congressional Gains.

Memphis—The returns of yesterday's election in Tennessee come in very slowly. The full vote of only a few counties has been received. It is estimated that Greeley's majority will be about 20,000, and Gov. Brown's about the same. The Democratic State Executive Committee report the following as the vote for Congressman-at-Large as far as heard: Cheatham, 26,211; Maynard, 25,750; Johnson, 14,758. The Republican Executive Committee have advices upon which they claim the election of Thornburg in the Second Congressional district and Munn in the Eighth, whilst the third is doubtful with the chances in favor of Crutchfield, Republican. They confidentially believe the Republicans have elected seven out of the nine Congressmen.

CALIFORNIA.

The Result Involved in Doubt—Radical's Claim a Majority of 6,500.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 6.—The Republican State Central Committee estimate Grant's majority in the State at 6,500, with seventeen counties to hear from, in twelve of which are conceded Greeley majorities. Coughlan and Houghton for Congress are doubtful. The falling off in the vote of this city compared with 1868 is attributed to the arbitrary action of the State committee's ruling against the vote on the Colorado subsidy.

Grant's Majority Estimated at From 5,000 to 8,000.

LATER.—The returns from the interior are too meagre to admit of more than indications of the result. Grant has made large gains over the vote of 1868, except here, and nearly everywhere the gains are over Booth's vote. We can safely put the State at 5,000 for Grant. Some claim 8,000.

MICHIGAN.

An Astonishing Result—The State 50,000 for Grant.

DETROIT, November 6.—The State has gone probably 50,000 for Grant. There is scarcely a doubt that all the nine congressmen are Republicans. The Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican in both branches. Wayne county, in which this city is situated, is astonishingly revolutionized, the lowest Republican majority on the State or county ticket being 2,000, and running from that to 5,000. This has been hitherto an almost impregnable Democratic stronghold. The local county tickets throughout the State are almost universally Republican.

LOUISIANA.

Estimated Majority for Greeley 10,000.

NEW ORLEANS, November 6.—The counting of the vote of the city is progressing slowly at Mechanics' Institute. It will probably be three or four days before it is completed. The Liberal parish and municipal ticket is elected, with the exception of Administrator of Improvements and two or three less important offices, which will require the official count to decide. It is believed the Liberal majority in New Orleans parish will be between ten and fifteen thousand. Eighteen parishes outside of New Orleans show about seven thousand Republican majority, a net Liberal gain of five thousand. Both parties claim the State, though the Liberals regard their success as almost certain by ten thousand.

VIRGINIA.

The Result in Doubt.

RICHMOND, November 6.—Additional returns this morning show increased Republican gains in the State. Many Democrats concede the State to Grant, while others are sanguine of carrying it for Greeley. In this Congressional district the returns are favorable for Smith, Republican, for Congress. Wise, Democrat, is confident of his election by a small majority. The Republican State Committee claim the State for Grant.

Grant Probably Carries the State.

RICHMOND, November 6.—The Congressional delegation will be six Democrats to three Republicans. The immense Republican gains everywhere justify the conclusion that Grant has carried the State.

The Next Congressional Delegation.

RICHMOND, Va., November 6.—Complete and partial returns from forty-seven counties show an excess of Republican gains on the Walker majority of 1869 of 9,000.

Braxton, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the First district; Pratt, Republican, in the Second; Stowell, Republican, in the Fourth; Davis, Democrat, in the Fifth; probably Whitehead, Democrat, in the Sixth; Harris, Democrat, in the Seventh; Huntout, Democrat, in the Eighth; and Bowen, Democrat, in the Ninth. The Democrats gain the new Congressman allowed by the reapportionment of the State.

MISSISSIPPI.

Estimated Radical Majority in the State 35,000.

VICKSBURG, November 6.—The official returns for thirteen counties and partial returns for eighteen others give a Republican majority of 19,600. The Republicans claim the State by 35,000, and elect five out of the six Congressmen.

FLORIDA.

The Result in Doubt.

TALLAHASSE, November 6.—The returns come in very slowly. Twelve counties heard from give Hart, Republican candidate for Governor, six thousand majority over Bloxham, Liberal candidate. Five of the above counties have always polled a very heavy Republican majority. There are twenty-seven counties yet to be heard from. Both parties claim the State by a very small majority.

The State Probably Democratic.

SAVANNAH, GA., November 6.—The vote of Florida will be very close. Bloxham, Democrat, is probably elected Governor. Greeley runs behind the State ticket.

KANSAS.

Radical Majority Swelling.

TOPEKA, Kansas, November 6.—The returns from the State show better and better. The vote is very large, and the Republicans gain everywhere. The city of Topeka cast 1,874 votes, and gave a Republican majority of 800. Shawnee county goes 1,500 Republican; Lyon county, 1,200 Republican; Miami county, 800 Republican. So far the Liberals have carried only one county. Fifteen precincts of Franklin county give Grant 700 majority.

ALABAMA.

The Complexion of the State Undecided.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., November 6.—The returns are still meagre but indicate five thousand Democrat gain in Dallas, Montgomery, Barbour, Mobile, Maringo and Hill counties, and twenty-five hundred Republican gain in Madison, Shelby, Tusaloosa and Morgan.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis Goes For Greeley.

ST. LOUIS, November 6—Thirty-six out of the fifty-four precincts in this county give Greeley three thousand majority. Two wards in the city give Grant a majority. The result on the State and county ticket is not known as yet, as the returns are not counted, but it is believed they will fall but little, if any, behind the vote for Greeley. There seems to be no doubt but that the Democrats have elected the three Congressmen in this county. Nothing further has been received from the State.

INDIANA.

Net Radical Gain 11,083.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 6.—Additional returns received this morning show continued Republican gains. In three hundred and sixty precincts out of one thousand two hundred and six in the State, so far as heard from, the net Republican gain amounts to 11,083.

Estimated Radical Majority 23,000.

Indianapolis—56 counties, officially and reported give a Republican majority of 19,503, an average gain of 350 to the county. The Republican Central Committee claim a majority in the State of 23,000.

NEVADA.

Grant's Majority 2,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 6—A dispatch just from Nevada says Grant's majority in that State is 2,000. The Legislature stands fifty-two Republicans to twenty Democrats, thus securing the election of J. P. Jones, Republican, United States Senator.

NEW JERSEY.

Grant's Majority 12,000.

NEWARK, November 6.—Additional returns show that the Republicans have carried the State by 12,000. The Republicans will have a majority of 30 on joint ballot in the next Legislature.

WISCONSIN.

15,000 Majority for Grant.

MADISON, November 6.—The State of Wisconsin gives 15,000 Republican majority. Williams, Hazleton, Barber, Sawyer, Reese and McDill, Republicans, and Mitchell and Eldaidge, Democrats, are elected to Congress.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Grant's Majority. 73,317.

BOSTON, November 6.—The vote of Massachusetts, nearly complete, foots up; Grant 131,171; Greeley, 57,860; Grants majority 73,311; Washburn's majority for Governor 71,238.

OREGON.

Grant's Majority 1,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 6.—From Oregon there are no further returns. Grant's majority is estimated at 1,000.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., November 5.—Hartford gives Greeley 3,999 and Grant 3,531.

New Haven—Greeley, 4,706; Grant 3,651; O'Conor, 43; a Republican gain of 1,626 over 1868.

Hartford—Returns from sixty towns including Hartford, New Haven, New Britian, Meriden and Waterbury give Grant 1,349 majority.

Norwalk, Conn—Fairfield county complete, gives Grant 9,346; Greeley 8,429; O'Conor 52.

Middletown, Conn.—Middlesex county gives Grant 800 majority.

Hartford Conn.—General Hawley's majority in this district is 611 with one small town to hear from. Connecticut goes for Grant by about 3,000 majority.

Hartford—One hundred and twenty-one towns give Grant a majority of 3,974.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Grant's Majority 10,000.

WILMINGTON, N. C., November 6.—Additional returns indicate that Grant will have ten thousand majority in the State.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 5.—Raleigh give Grant six hundred and twenty majority, a gain of eighty-two on the Caldwell vote. Salisbury gives Grant eleven majority a gain on the Caldwell vote.

Wilmington—The Third, Fourth and Fifth wards stand the same as in August.

Halifax county shows a conservative gain of fifty-three. All the estimates of gains will be based on a vote of August last.

WILMINGTON, November 5.—Scattering returns from different portions of the State indicate that North Carolina has gone for Grant. The Conservatives concede the State to the Republicans by 5,000 majority.

RALEIGH, November 5—Partial returns from twenty-five counties indicate that the State has gone for Grant by between 5,000 and 8,000 majority with a largely decreased vote.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Democratic Delegate to Congress Elected.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 6.—In Washington Territory McFadden, the Democratic candidate for delegate to Congress, is supposed to be elected.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Only the Official Figures Will Decide the Result.

WHEELING, November 6.—Additional returns thus far received show steadily heavy Republican gains in this State. Not enough will be known to definitely settle the vote, however, for some days yet.

WHEELING, November 5.—Returns from adjoining townships in Ohio show large Republican gains and majorities. Ohio county in this State goes Republican by from 50 to 100 majority, a Republican gain of 400 to 500. Returns from prominent points in Wood, Wint, Taylor and Marshall counties show large Republican majorities and gains. Reports from the Second district favor a Republican majority. From reports thus far received the indications are strong that West Virginia will go for Grant.

Wheeling, November 5.—Returns from a majority of the points reached by telegraph show, with but few exceptions, large Republican majorities and gains. The Greeleyites in this city give up the State to Grant unless the interior counties make heavy Greeley gains.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, November 5.—One precinct each in the Second and Fourth Wards of this city gives a Republican gain of 48 over the Secretary of State's vote when the Democratic and Liberal candidates carried the county by 5,653 majority.

Cincinnati—All reports from this city show Republican gains. Partial returns from six wards show 180 Republican gains.

Columbus, Ohio—Two hundred and seventy-eight townships and precincts show a net Republican gain of 5,505. Indications of from 25,000 to 30,000 in the State.

Jackson, Tenn.—It is impossible to give definite results. The indications are that Cheatham and Campbell for Congress, and Brown for Governor are ahead.

VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, November 5.—Sixty-six towns give Grant 18,165, Greeley 4,928 The O'Conor vote is very light. The three Republican nominees are elected to Congress by the usual majority, except in the Second district where Steele, Republican, has taken a few hundred votes from Poland. The regular nominee of Poland is, however, elected by a handsome majority. The same towns in 1868 gave Grant 18,368 Seymour, 5,139.

Montpelier, Vt.—Eighty-nine towns give Grant 23,368; Greeley 6,466.

MAINE.

Grant's Majority 30,000.

BANGOR, ME., November 6.—Returns indicate about 30,000 Republican majority in the State.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Grant's Majority 5,000.

CONCORD, N. H., November 6.—Grant will probably have five thousand majority in this State.

Nashua—The Repupublicans claim New Hampshire by 1,500 to 2,000 majority.

Concord, N. H.—Eighty towns give Grant 17,066; Greeley, 14,280; scattering, 167. The same towns gave in 1868, Grant, 17,301; Seymour, 13,702.

Ninety-nine towns give Grant 19,131; Greeley, 16,115. The State gives Grant over 4,000 majority.

Concord—One hundred and thirty-four towns give Grant 25,995, and Greeley 21,333.

MARYLAND.

Greeley's Majority 3,000.

BALTIMORE, November 6.—Returns indicate Greeley's majority to be 3,000.

RHODE ISLAND.

Grant's Majority 8,338.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. November 6.—In Rhode Island the Republican majority is 8,338.

DELAWARE.

Grant's Majority 611.

WILMINGTON, DEL., November 6.—Grant's majority in this State is 611.

A CARD FROM MR. GREELEY.

Honest Horace Resumes the Tripod—The "Tribune" to be a Thoroughly Independent Journal.

NEW YORK, November 6.—The *Tribune* to-morrow will publish the following:

A CARD.

The undersigned resumes the editorship of the *Tribune*, which he relinquished on embarking in another line of business, six months ago. Henceforth it shall be his endeavor to make this a thoroughly independent journal, treating all parties and political movements with judicial fairness and candor, but courting the favor and deprecating the wrath of no one. If he can hereafter say anything that will tend to heartily will the whole American people on the broad platform of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage, he will gladly do so. For the present, however, he can best commend that consummation by silence and forbearance. The victors in our late struggle can hardly fail to take the whole subject of Southern rights and wrongs into early and earnest consideration, and to them, for the present, he remits it. Since he will never again be a candidate for any office, and is not in full accord with either of the great parties which have hitherto divided the country, he will be able and will endeavor to give wider and steadier regard to the progress of science, industry and the useful arts, than a partizan journal can do, and he will not be provoked to indulgence in those bitter personalities which are the recognized bane of journalism. Sustained by a generous public he will do his best to make the *Tribune* a power in the broader field it contemplates, as when human freedom was in peril it was in the arena of political partisanship.

[Signed] HORACE GREELEY.

New York, Nov. 6, 1872.

GRANT GRATIFIED.

Peace at Home and Abroad.

WASHINGTON, November 6.—The President said to-day that apart from the political issues involved he was gratified that the people had vindicated his private character, which had been assailed during the canvass.

That there will be at least one change in the Cabinet at the commencement of the next Presidential term there is no question Secretary Fish, by his own desire, will retire from the Cabinet. There is no probability of a change of Attorney General. Judge Williams recently remarked to a friend that although he could have been elected Senator from Oregon he declined being a candidate in order that he might remain in his present office. There is good reason for stating that any remarks about the Cabinet would be mere speculation. It is too early to anticipate the President's action in the future concerning reforms and administration, further than his intimation to-day that he will endeavor to shape his official conduct so as to meet the expectations of the country, and to unite the people in stronger bonds of peace, while, by all means in his power, promoting their welfare at home and abroad.

THE EPIHIPPIC.

Philadelphia Without Horses.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.—It is supposed that the epizootic crisis has now been reached. The city is almost horseless, and business is stagnant. The Union passenger car company are unable to tell how soon they can resume their regular trips, but full resumption cannot take place in less time than a week. Drays are hauled by men. Very few fatal cases have occurred thus far. Hay and straw have advanced in prices.

LATER.—The horse disease, now at its worst stage, is aggravated by the rainy weather. Very few passenger cars are running, and there are more vehicles on the street drawn by men than by horses. All trades are paralyzed by the difficulty of transporting goods.

Radical Royalty.

The *Patriot* of Washington city tells the true story when it says:

It has been our boast that the Chief Magistracy of the Republic is a civil dignity, maintained at small cost, and presents a striking contrast to the kingly offices of the Old World. All this was once true, but unfortunately it no longer exists. We have been gradually drifting away from the plain practices of the ancient time adopting the habits of the monarchial system, and cultivating a pomp wholly inconsistent with free and pure institutions. Everything about the Executive Mansion begins to put on regal airs, and, instead of the honored simplicity of the fathers, there is substituted a pretentious parade which strikes and repels the most ordinary observer.

The actual necessities for the care and convenience of the White House are not really any greater now than they were ten years ago. But the expenditures have been constantly augmented, under one pretext or another, until it has become one of the most extravagant establishments in the world, and far exceeds the annual cost of many of the grandest palaces in Europe. According to the artful manner in which the appropriations are made and used, the President is almost entirely relieved of household expenses, and is enabled to pocket his salary of $25,000 a year as so much clear profit. Servants and supplies are covered up, and other things are provided on a scale entirely unknown even to recent experience.

The following summary of expenditures, which extends over three-quarters of a century, shows the enormous outlay for keeping up the Presidential Mansion, and the rate of "progress" for that time. During Mr. Buchanan's administration the cost was $94,900, while under Gen. Grant it has reached $323,834! The items are classified under the names of furniture, repairs, fuel, attendance, grounds and greenhouse, fences, stables, and contingent expenses, but, if thoroughly sifted, they would be found to cover more domestic objects. That money can be thus illegally diverted has been shown by the erection of the President's stables (costing some $40,000) out of the appropriation made for the new Department of State. The secretaries and clerks of the President and not included in this list:

Administrations.	Expended on White House.
John Adams, 1797—1800	$ 14,000
Jefferson, 1801—1808	14,000
Madison, 1809—1816	43,000
Monroe, 1817—1824	25,000
J. Q. Adams, 1825—1828	30,000
Jackson, 1829—1836	71,160
Van Buren, 1837—1840	39,240
Harrison and Tyler, 1841—1844	18,630
Polk, 1845—1848	35,038
Taylor and Filmore, 1849—1852	37,265
Pierce, 1853—1856	100,033
Buchanan, 1857—1860	94,900
Lincoln, 1861—1864	108,733
Johnson, 1865—1868	184,590
Grant, 1869—1872	323,834

THE LIGHTS TURNED ON.

The Philadelphia Frauds.

Erasures, Alterations and Changes of Figures in the Return of Votes at the Recent Election.

Proceedings in the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday—All the Returns Ordered to be Produced.

(From Forney's Press.)

"We now verily believe that an examination of the entire returns and a contest in which the frauds could be exposed would put the stamp of guilt upon at least five hundred men in Philadelphia, and SHOW THAT CHARLES R. BUCKALEW CARRIED THE STATE BY A CLEAR AND AMPLE MAJORITY."

(From the Age.)

In the Court of Common Pleas, on motion of E. Spencer Miller, Esq., and upon filing of the following affidavit, His Honor, Judge Finletter, ordered the prothonotary of the court to appear on Saturday, the 9th inst., and to procure all the returns of the election of October last and account for or explain the absence of those not produced and the apparent alteration on the papers.

Albert L. Williams being duly sworn according to law deposes and says:

That he is twenty-three years of age, and resides at No. 333 McIlvaine street, Philadelphia.

That upon the 28th inst., by authority of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, he made an examination of the returns of the Judges of the elections on the 8th inst., for each division of the wards in said city, and made copies thereof.

That, in said returns, now on record in said Court, there appear numerous erasures, alterations and changes of figures in the return of the votes of some of the candidates, and other irregularities of the following character, to wit:

		Altered to.	Difference.
FIRST WARD.			
First Division.			
Hartranft	140	170	
Buckalew	91	61	60
Second Division.			
Hartranft	312	372	
Buckalew	165	105	100
Fourth Division.			
Hartranft	316	366	
Buckalew	157	107	120
Sixth Division.			
Hartranft	230	280	
Buckalew	142	92	100
Tenth Division.			
Hartranft	226	276	
Buckalew	117	71	96
SEVENTH WARD.			
Tenth Division.			
Hartranft	176	276	
Buckalew	122	22	200
Twelfth Division.			
Hartranft	154	254	
Buckalew	149	49	200
NINTH WARD.			
Fifth Division.			
Hartranft	165	195	
Buckalew	133	103	60
Sixth Division.			
Hartranft	233	253	
Buckalew	206	206	20
TENTH WARD.			
Second Division.			
Hartranft	284	384	
Buckalew	194	94	200
THIRTEENTH WARD.			
Second Division.			
Hartranft	298	398	
Buckalew	270	170	200
Fifth Division.			
Smith	243	293	
Gowen	157	107	100
Sixth Division.			
Smith	235	235	
Gowen	185	180	5
Seventh Division.			
Smith	229	269	
Gowen	170	130	80

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Return of the First Division not in the book.

NINETEENTH WARD.			
Second Division.			
Hartranft	202	242	
Buckalew	95	55	80
Sixth Division.			
Hartranft	341	381	
Buckalew	167	127	80
TWENTIETH WARD.			
First Division.			
Hartranft	173	193	
Buckalew	167	147	40
Fourth Division.			
Hartranft	288	308	
Buckalew	212	192	40
Twelfth Division.			
Hartranft	280	330	
Buckalew	156	106	100
Thirteenth Division.			
Hartranft	274	324	
Buckalew	257	207	100
Fourteenth Division.			
Hartranft	248	298	
Buckalew	153	103	100
Sixteenth Division.			
Hartranft	152	152	
Buckalew	122	102	20

The returns from the Fifth Division are not signed by the judge. In the Eighth Division the vote for S. D. Strock for Representative is palpably altered from 179 to 199, and in the Sixteenth Division from 163 to 183. 40

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

The Fifth division return is not signed by the Judge. In the return of the Eleventh division the vote of Walton is altered from 142 to 162. 20

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

The Eleventh and Twelfth division returns are not signed by the respective Judges.

Twelfth Division.			
Hartranft	168	268	
Buckalew	133	33	200
Thirteenth Division.			
Walton	175	195	
Hurley	82	82	20

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

The Eleventh division return is not signed by the Judge.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD.

The Ninth division return is not signed by the Judge, and the return of the Fourth division cannot be found.

Continued on Eighth Page.

THE HORSE EPIDEMIC.

The Disease Appears in Pittsburgh—Remedies for the Disease—Poor Feeding, Exposure and Overwork the Principal Causes of the Malady.

The much dreaded horse disease appears to have reached this city at last, as yesterday some twenty cases were discovered at Mitchel & Moreland's livery stable, Penn avenue.

Many of the horses eat but little food and their droppings are of a slimy character. Liniments and other remedies are being freely applied, and the horses kept well covered with blankets. Appearances indicate the disease will spread over other parts of the city.

It is stated that all the horses in the stable of Messrs. Moreland & Mitchell, in East Liberty are affected, and that in the private stable of Mr. Baum, in the same locality, six horses have been seized with the disease is supposed to have been brought to Messrs. Moreland & Mitchell's stable from New York, as two ponies and a horses arrived at their stables on Saturday last, from that city, although they had no symptoms of the disease at the time.

The causes of epizootic catarrh may be classed under two heads: Predisposing ond exciting. Almost all predisposing causes act by lowering the general health and depressing what may be called the nervous vital force. Among the most prominent of those are overwork with poor feeding, undue exposure to extremes of cold and heat, bad ventilation, with its too frequent concomitants of dampness and filth. When a horse is at ordinary work the skin is raised in temperature, perspiration is excited. There is an increased flow of blood through the lungs and system in order to maintain animal and organic activity. If the horse be suddenly exposed to the action of cold at such a time, it produces a constringed or contracted state of the skin and its vessels. The blood is repelled from the outer surface, and congestion of the internal organs must take place; a condition but one stage short of inflammatory action. As to the creating cause of epizootic catarrh, the only answer I can give is that it depends on some subtle atmospheric poison.

The earliest indications of illness are dullness, weakness, and loss of appetite. In connection with these, or soon after they are noticed, there is, frequently, a shivering fit. During its continuance the skin will be of unequal temperature in different parts of the body, but it mostly becomes cold anp dry. The visible mucous membranes are redder than usual. The mouth is hot, dry and clammy. The eyes are half closed. The head hangs down. The animal, when made to walk, totter on his fore legs and reels behind, as though some severe injury had been inflicted on his loins. The pulse is quicker than usual, about 60 per minute, weak, and unresisting to the finger. There is, also, a short, sore cough, accelerated respiration, and, in some attacks, the breathing is sighing and irregular. In a few hours the pulse increases, often reaching 90. This is an obvious sign of real weakness, to which may be applied the term typhoid or sinking fever.

Prostration being the marked symptom in this disease, no medical remidies of a depletive or sedative nature are admissible; no bleeding, no purging, no tartar emetic, digitalis or aconite.

The first and most important aid we can render is to place the animal where he can breathe a pure, mild, dry atmosphere. This will allow the heart and lungs to work to the greatest possible advantage with the least amount of labor. The body must be well clothed; the legs bandaged. This will promote warmth and secretion in the skin, which is very important. Boiled oats, oatmeal gruel and linseed tea will be the best nourishment for the sick horse.

PREMEDITATED SUICIDE.

A Steamboat Pilot Tired of Life—"I Can do No Good For Myself or Any One Else."

Yesterday about noon, a river pilot named Wm. Marshall committed suicide at the National Hotel, on Water street, above Smithfield. The deceased left two letters, one addressed to Mr. Mackey, the proprietor of the Hotel, and the other to the coroner's jury. The deceased was a pilot on a Wheeling packet, and when in this city usually stopped at the National Hotel. He arrived here Wednesday night, and appeared to be in his usual spirits. Nothing indicated that he was about to end his existence. Yesterday afternoon his room was visited, when he was discovered to be breathing heavily, and foaming at the mouth. Dr. Le Moyne was called, but the unfortunate man expired about 5 o'clock.

The coroner was summoned, and an inquest held. When Coroner West entered the room he found on the floor the following letters:

Mr Coroner:

If you will have the goodness to mail the letters I left in this room, you will confer a great favor.

Wm. Marshall.

Pittsburgh, October 31, 1872.—1 P. M.

Messrs Coroner and Jury:

Gentlemen: As I am satisfied I can do no more good for myself nor any person else, I am determined to take my exit from this world, and in order to assist you in your finding a verdict, I will say to you I have taken laudanum.

I am yours respectfully,

Wm. Marshall,

Of Wheeling, West Va.

Pittsburgh, October 31, 1872.—4 P. M.

Mr. Mackey:

Dear Sir: I am sorry to put you to so much inconvenience. But my circumstances are so that I can't well resist the fatal act I am about committing. As horrible as it is to contemplate self-destruction, I am deliberate and determined. I have therefore taken laudanum. I hope the Lord will have mercy on my soul.

Wm. Marshall.

The coroner empanelled a jury, and after reading the letters and hearing one or two witnesses a verdict of death by suicide was rendered. Deceased was fifty-five years of age, unmarried and, so far as can be learned, sober and industrious.

The Lightest Draft.

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon, made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

W&SAT C. COLEMAN & SON.

There was a man in our town"
And he was wondrous wise,
He had a pain from ear to ear,
And other between his eyes;
And when he saw he had Catarrh,
With all his might and main
He purchased Sage's Remedy
And has his health again.
It is sold by druggist everywhere. 602.

THE HARTRANFT HOP.

A Fizzle of the First Water.

When these prodigies
Do so conjointly meet, let not men say
"These are their seasons; they are natural;"
For I believe they are portentious things
Not often seen, and seldom heard.

For weeks past immense preparations have been made for what was announced as a grand Hartranft ball. It was to be the event of the season, gilt edged from the ground up, and was intended by its projectors "to take the starch right out." At the time appointed for the beginning of the

"Revelry by night,"

he hall looked almost deserted. Slowly and sadly and cautiously a few gentlemen bearing $5-credentials put in an appearance, and in half an hour were joined by a few more gentlemen, who presented their credentials, and were admitted to the "seventh heaven." After a preliminary toot by the Great Western band, the lads and lasses fell into line and tramped, tramped, tramped to the music of the following:

PROGRAMME.

1. Grand March....................Addition
2. Quadrille............................Division
3. Quadrille............................Silence
4. Waltz............................"Oil Creek"
5. Schottische......................Dear Yerkes
6. Mazourka............................Due Bill
7. Quadrille............................Mc Eh ?
8. Quadrille..........Takes the Starch Right Out
9. Quadrille............................Winebago
10. Polka...........................Sic Semper Swoope
11. Var ouvianna...................Rah ! for Hartranft
12. Galop.............The "Bizness Mens Chol e
Jig..Cherry Hill
Walk Around....There's a Forney in the Pit, Put
....Him Out
Quadrille....Hartranft respectfully dedicated to
...."Tom and Jerry"
....................Finale........................

The party consisted of six sets, and forty-four curious individuals looking on, in all ninety-two persons, including men, women and children.

Previous to the Grand March a telegram was received from Hartranft, stating that Pittsburgh was a nice place, but he thought he would stay where he was. The decorations in the hall consisted of a few evergreens, a few flags, a picture of that "vindicated" patriot, Hartranft, and a profusion of five-cent lanterns painted in patriotic colors. About midnight supper was announced, and the distinguished party fell into line and proceeded to a Diamond alley restaurant, where they regaled themselves with the good things of this life at the rate of $2 a head

After stowing away "all the delicacies of the season," the party returned to the hall, where John Hare, Clerk Patterson, Brother Louden, Brother Day, Veal Inspector Lindsay, Reconstructed Moore, Collector Davis and Billy Deihl indulged in a stag dance, to the intense amusement of the ticket holders. For in a moment there was a lull in the dance, and Tom Davis, the well-known patriot, sung with fine effect the following poem:

Grant U. S. greatest present taker,
Financier and fortune maker,
Grant us that we may retain
Our official ball and chain;
Keep us, therefore, fat and rosy,
In thy arms so snug and cosy,
Revenue or post-office—
It matters not how small it is.
Anything you have to give,
Anything to let us live;

Hare smiled, Diehl looked wise, and after another "walk around," these patriots "at all times and under all circumstances," adjourned singing that well known rhyme:

Oh! put me in my little bed.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Runaway on the Perrysville Road—A Butler County Farmer Killed and Shockingly Mangled.

Yesterday morning about ten o'clock a runaway accident occurred on the Perrysville road, at a point about six miles below Allegheny, by which a man named John Mullen, a farmer from Brownsdale, Butler county, was killed, and his body mutilated and portions strewn on the road for over two miles. Pieces of his arms were found that distance from the spot where the runaway team was stopped. It appears that as officer H. Miller, of Mayor Callow's Police, was returning to the city, having a boy in charge who was a fugitive from home, noticed a pair of horses, attached to a lumber wagon, approaching at a fearful gait. The officer drove his buggy directly across the road, and as the frantic team neared the spot he succeeded in checking the animals. There was no person in charge of the runaway team, apparently, but on close inspection officer Miller was horrified by the sight of a portion of a man's body entangled in the double-tree and the front running gear of the wagon. The sight was sickening in the extreme. Pieces of the body were fairly ground into the hind hoofs of the horses; other portions adhered to the wheels, and the lumber on the wagon was bespattered with blood. The roadway was marked with pieces of clothing, pieces of flesh and clumps of hair. Papers and other effects from the pockets of the deceased were picked up some distance back on the road, from which the name and place of residence of the deceased were ascertained. A receipted bill for lumber was also picked up, from which it appeared that Smillen had bought a quantity of lumber in Allegheny from Jas. McBrier. The exact point at which the horses started to run, or what frightened them, of course is not known, but it is supposed they ran at least three miles, as the toll-keeper states that they passed through the toll-gate under full headway, so fast that he could not see anything of the unfortunate man on the wagon. Officer Miller, assisted by persons along the road, gathered up the scattered remains and conveyed them to Mamaux' tavern, a short distance beyond the place where the team was checked. Coroner West held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

BODY FOUND.

An Escaped Prisoner Drowned.

Yesterday morning the body of John Blackmore, who committed suicide on the night of the 18th of October by jumping overboard from the steamer Elisha Bennett, was recovered at lock No. 2. Blackmore was in chaage of officer John M. Hallet, of Elizabeth borough, having been charged before a justice of that borough with robbing the house of Mr. Fred. Love. The officer intended to lodge him in jail to await trial, but when the boat neared lock No. 2, Blackmore expressed a desire to go to the closet, and the officer accompanied him thither. A moment afterward the officer came running back and told Mr. Carmack, one of the officers of the boat, that the man had jumped overboard. Mr. Carmack instantly gave the alarm, and the boat was backed. Thorough search was made for the man, but without success. The body was found yesterday morning, and Coroner West held an inquest, and a verdict of death by drowning was rendered.

THE COURTS.

Criminal Court—Judge Collier.

In this court on Saturday the following cases were disposed of;

William Campbell, who entered a plea of *nolo contendere* to a charge of malicious mischief, was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs. The same defendant entered a similar plea to an indictment for assault and battery, and was required to pay a fine of ten dollars and cost.

Adam Wendell who entered a plea of *nolo contendere* to a charge of horse stealing, was sentenced to the Work House for two years. He also entered a plea on an indictment for false pretences, but sentence was suspended.

David Flinders, who plead guilty to committing a felonious assault and battery upon Robert Kirkwood, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years and six month.

Bridget O' Donnel, for assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and costs.

Liberta Pope, a middle aged woman, was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars for indecent exposure.

Christian and Augustus Peters, were each sentenced to a fine of twenty-five dollars and cost for assault and battery.

James Giles, Wm. Holden, Thomas Jackson, Lewis Schweinburger, James Straitham and Robert Holden, were convicted of aggravated assault and battery on J. Falvey, of Braddocks Fields, and were directed to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs each. On the charge of surety against the same parties they were let off upon paying the costs. Thomas Jackson and Robert Holden, for an assault and battery on Mary Jordon, were ordered to liquidate $15 and costs each. Giles Schweinburger and Straitham for an assault and battery on Falvey, got off with $10 and costs each.

Jacob Huber, of the Seventh ward, Allegheny, was fined $50 and costs for selling liquor without license, as was also Henry Toll, of the Fourteenth ward, for a similar offense.

Charles Geier, for an assault and battery on James Wynne, got off upon payment of $5 and costs.

LAST GLEAM OF THE TORCHLIGHTS.

The Republican Procession Last Evening—The Torchbearers few and far Between.

The grand (?) Republican procession announced with such a flourish of trumpets, came off last evening, and it is safe to say that the crowning effort of the campaign was a crowning fizzle. By a careful count there were in the procession Six spring wagons and teams, one buck wagon, one undertaker's wagon, thirteen carriages, one hundred and ninety-four horses and mules and one thousand one hundred and three actual torchbearers. This includes a large percentage of boys, "things fantastical" "Ku Klux" "variety performers," negro wenches, and "sich like," and exclusive of the Hartranft club. In order to illustrate the attempt that was made to get out a really big demonstration, we may state that a special train was sent to Sharpsburg last evening to bring down a delegation of "none but loyal men" to take part in the procession and returned with but *three* passengers. All this shows that the gubernatorial campaign exhausted the stock of enthusiasm, and it is found impossible, no matter how elaborate the preparation, to get up a creditable Republican demonstration. Contrary to precedent, the procession swung around through Hayti in order to infuse a proper amount of enthusiasm among the "dark defenders." The illuminations along the route were by no means so general or elaborate as on the occasion of the last Hartranft turnout. With last evening the blare of trumpets and the glare of torches, so far as the administration Republican party is concerned, are ended, and henceforth the banners and the badges of the "red capes" and the "white capes" alike will be

"Furled and folded."

THE HORSE DISEASE.

The Epidemic Spreading — More New Cases.

There is no longer any doubt as to the prevalence of the horse disease in this city, as a number of additional cases were discovered yesterday in the stables of Messrs. Moreland & Mitchel, and several new cases in other stables. It is now tolerably certain that the disease will spread throughout the city, and it behooves all those who are concerned to preven far as possible the disease from becoming epidemic. Should the disease assume this form the loss to business interests and the public can hardly be calculated. The disease is said to have been caused by the action of the weather or the hay and oats produced this season, but nothing definite is known as to its cause. All that is certain is that cleanness and carefulness in feeding and stabling will prevent the disease in many cases, and mitigate its evil effects after the animal is attacked.

DROWNED.

Probable Suicide.

Yesterday morning a young man named Jerome Jones. on Brunot Island, discovered a dead body floating on the Ohio river. He procured a skiff and brought the remains ashore. The body was that of a man, apparently of thirty-five years. He had sandy hair and mustache, and had not been in the water but two days. On his person was found a gold watch and chain, a Masonic pin and a bill for ale from a firm at 1026 Penn avenue.

An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of found drowned was rendered. From a tax receipt found in the pocket of the deceased, it appears that his name was Nicolas Schulz, a resident of the Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh. His brother was notified, and took charge of the remains. The watch, effects, &c., of the deceased were given for safe-keeping to Jerome Jones. His brother states that the deceased had contemplated suicide for some time.

Death of Mrs. Greeley.

(N. Y. Express)

The death of Mrs. Greeley, while it is a great shock to her many friends, and a deep sorrow to all her husband's friends, is also a release from severe bodily suffering. The community sympathizes sincerely in this affliction, not excepting most of those who differ from Mr. Greeley in politics; but hardly those, we fear, who for months during his wife's illness have poured out such a torrent of abuses upon his head. We may at least hope that so great a domestic calamity for the few days left of the canvass abridge some of the personal asperities which this election, above most others, seems to call forth. The grave, from which no man escapes, may also well stop the voice of calumny and open the hearts of all to the conviction that more men in this world mean well than do ill, and though this good intention is not enough to satisfy the demands of extreme justice, it at least ill becomes the least perfect to be harsh judges of the dead or their survivors. We know little of Mrs. Greeley's life, but she was the beloved wife of an eminent public man, and the beloved mother of daughters who have watched by her bedside through long months of painful illness and until release came in the great summons of the grave. In such griefs often the survivor dies, while those who have ceased to live on earth find release from pain here and joy hereafter.

The maiden name of the deceased was Miss Mary G. Cheney, and her marriage with Mr. Greeley was announced as follows in the *New Yorker*, of July 15, 1836:

"In Immanuel Church, Warrenton, N. C., on Tuesday morning, 5th inst., by Rev. Wm. Norwood, Mr. Horace Greeley, editor of the *New Yorker*, to Miss Mary G. Cheney, of Warranton, formerly of this city."

The acquaintance between the parties commenced at the Graham House, New York, and when the lady, who was by profession a teacher, had taken an engagement in North Carolina, it was carried on by correspondence with the happy result stated.

Mr. Greeley thus gives a pleasant description of the manner in which his wife managed her domestic economy.

"My wife, whose acquaintance I made at the Graham House, and who was long a more faithful, consistent disciple than I was, in our years of extreme poverty kept her house in strict accordance with her convictions, never even deigning an explanation to her friends and relatives who from time to time visited and temporarily sojourned with us; and, as politeness usually repressed complaint or inquiry on their part, their first experiences of a regimen which dispensed with all they deemed most appetizing could hardly be observed without a smile. Usually a day, or at most two, of beans and potatoes, boiled rice, puddings, bread and butter, with no condiment but salt, and never a pickle, was all they could abide; so, bidding her a kind adieu, each in turn departed to seek elsewhere a more congenial hospitality."

A Delightful Surprise.

Ladies whose faces are clouded by superficial discolorations, and who have resolved to use HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM as a remedy, have no idea of the welcome surprise they will receive from their mirrors after a few applications of that healthful purifier of the complexion. If at all excitable, they will scream with rapture on beholding the change; whether the blemish is desired to remove be salowness, blotches, pimples, freckles, roughness, or an unnatural pallor, it is bound to disappear under the tonic operation of this wonderful agent. To say that the blemish disappears, does not, however, convey any idea of the effect produced by the celebrated beautifier. The unsightly tinge, whether diffused over the whole countenance or in spots, or patches, is replaced by a uniform, pearly bloom, to which no description can do justice.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT**

IS HIGHLY BENEFICIAL

In cases of weakness of digestion.
For a foul state of the stomach.
In bodily weakness.
As a strengthening remedy for exhaustion.
In cases of chlorosis.
For weak mothers when nursing.
In catarrh.
In cases of obstinate hoarseness.
For diseases of the bronchial tubes and branches.
In obstinate coughs.
In the incipient development of tubercular consumption.
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N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from an knowledge of its contents. july17:mw&f.

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1 prize of......	$50,000	500 prizes of...	$ 100
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1 prize of......	10,000	9 prizes of...	500
1 prize of.....	7,500	9 prizes of...	300
4 prizes of......	5,000	9 prizes of...	250
4 prizes of......	2,500	36 prizes of...	200
20 prizes of......	1,000	36 prizes of...	150
20 prizes of......	500	180 prizes of...	100
40 prizes of......	250	5,000 prizes of...	10

Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

☞ Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

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Sample and Sales Rooms No. 70 Smithfield street.

ELIZA ANN DRAVO, BY HER NEXT friend, Thos. Marshall,
vs.
H. C. Dravo.
680 June, 1872. In Divorce. Common Pleas Court.

To H. C. Dravo, respondent:

You are hereby notified and required to be and appear before the Judge of said Court on the first Monday of December, 1872, to answer the complaint of plaintiff in above stated case.

HUGH S. FLEMING,
ept'6-4tw Sheriff

NOTICE — APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE next Legislature to the State of Pennsylvania for a charter for the Ætna Savings Bank, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars with the privilege of increasing the same to two hundred thousand dollars, and to be located in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny. je256mow

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature for the creation of a corporation by the name and style of "The Home Real Estate and Savings Bank," to be located in the city of Pittsburgh. The object of the corporation shall be the purchase and sale of real estate, in connection with banking or discounting privilege. The amount of capital stock to be fixed at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. je20-d&w6

THE MISSOURI'S LOSS

New York, October 31.—The following particulars of the burning of the steamship Missouri have been obtained from the survivors, who arrived here:

When the boat which was saved left the burning ship one boat was seen with its keel upward, which had two men on it.

The Rescued Boat

lay for two hours by a swamped boat containing nine men, including the engineers, firemen and ship's barber. A bucket was given to the inmates of the swamped boat to bail with, there being two in the rescued boat. As there were no seamen in the swamped boat, they were unable to properly manage it, and in this condition they were left. It is not likely that any of them were saved. No sails had been seen for two days previous to the fire. On that day the Missouri was in company with a ship from 9:15 A. M. until 3 P. M., when she was lost sight of for forty minutes. After the rescued left the Missouri they saw the passengers and crew, who remained on board, crowded on the afterpart of the vessel. It is said

The Fire was First Discovered

on the floor of the locker in the pantry, and the cry of fire was immediately given. Wet carpets were at once put on the fire by the pantrymen and others, and the steward reported to the passengers that the fire was out. The alarm was given while the passengers were at breakfast, but on receiving the steward's report that the fire had been extinguished, breakfast was resumed and the fears of the passengers quieted. Within two minutes, however, several voices screamed fire from the stoke hole. All was then confusion. Within twenty minutes three boats were launched. In the rescued boats, with the exception of a few pieces of sugar cane, there was

Neither Food nor Water,

and only two small oars and a large one. Neither were there any sails, nor anything to make them of. It was from nine o'clock in the morning of the 22d until two o'clock in the afternoon of the 23d before assistance was obtained. At that time the schooner Spy was sighted, and the rescued party pulled vigorously to her. The Spy took the survivors to Hopetown, on Elbow Key, where they arrived about seven P. M. on the 23d. On the 24th a schooner was sent to the burning ship with charts and full directions where to find her, and with instructions to look for the ship's boats and skirt the coast. The schooner returned about midnight on the 24th, and reported having

Seen Nothing of the Boats or Passengers.

The sea was then breaking heavily on the reefs. The party left Hopetown on the 25th, and arrived at Nassau on the 28th. It is said that the donkey pumps of the steamer were never started. One of the passengers asserted that he had hold of the hose for some time, and that no water was forced through it on the flames from the donkey. Two deck pumps were worked a few minutes, only within fifteen minutes after the alarm of fire was given. Twelve survivors were in the boat, and the flames were coming from the stoke hole in a volume.

The Ship's Course Was Never Altered.

and consequently the flames were carried athwart the ship, burning up one life boat on the lee side, and making it too hot to get the others off. Only three boats were launched, two of which were swamped. It is said that seven females and seven children were aboard the Missouri, none of whom got into the boats.

The scene presented was heartrending. The Missouri's engines were stopped, but her sails were left spread, and the speed of four knots was maintained. When last seen, Captain Greene was working with Purser Hempstead and some of the crew trying to get off the lee boat, surrounded by smoke and flame. Eleven of the survivors say that the boat was never launched, but the twelfth, Captain Culmer, says it was launched full of people, but was immediately swamped.

Contemptible Conduct of United States Custom Officers.

Key West, Fla., October 31.—The only expense incurred in this port by the little English steamer Anna, belonging to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, which brought the survivors of the ill-fated steamship Missouri from Nassau, was forced upon her by the United States Custom Officers, who even charged her with tonnage dues for twelve months in advance. Every one else with whom the Anna had business, worked willingly and gratuitously.

BOUTWELL'S BUDGET.

Public Debt Statement for October —A Fictitious Decrease of $5,-228,417.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The following is the public debt statement for the month of October:

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.	
Six per cent. bonds	$ 1,347,921,900
Five per cent. bonds	414,567,300
Total	$ 1,76,2489,200
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Lawful money debt	$ 19,708,000
Matured debt	5,483,980
Legal Tender Notes	[illegible]0,652,816
Certificates, deposit	23,655,000
Fractional currency	42,316,786
Coin Certificates	22,307,000
Total without interest	2,236,612,782
TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal	$ 2,276,828,101
Interest	40,215,318
CASH IN TREASURY.	
Coin	79,173,153
Currency	12,233,687
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	23,655,000
Total	115,061,841
RECAPITULATION.	
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,161,766,260
Decrease of debt during the past month	5,228,417
PACIFIC R. R. BONDS.	
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Co's linterest, payable in lawful money principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,292,470
Interest paid by United States	16,570,575
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	3,962,682
Balance of interest paid by United States	12,617,89

WAIFS BY WIRE.

Springfield, November 3.—Springfield Boy, a noted trotting horse, and four other horses have died of the epizootic within the past twenty-four hours.

The corner stone of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Washington, was laid on Saturday afternoon with imposing ceremonies, Archbishop Bayley conducting them.

The first snow of the season fell yesterday evening at Augusta, Maine. The fall continued nearly an hour. The thermometer marked four degrees above the freezing point.

THE HORSE DISTEMPER.

March of the Plague Westward and Southward.

(Saturday's Dispatches.)

New York City.

New York, November 2.—The horse epidemic is rapidly abating. All reports from the different stables are very encouraging. The streets present a more cheerful aspect. The clear, bracing weather doubtless prevents the return of danger. Last night eighty-three deaths were reported in this city, and one hundred and forty-six in Brooklyn. Means of locomotion for the wants of business are being rapidly supplied.

Later—Broadway presented its usual activity to-day, showing the abatement of the horse distemper. The car lines are fast resuming travel. Encouraging reports continue to be received from the stables. The total disappearance of the epidemic is looked for soon. The mortality in horses, however, continues.

No cars will be run in Brooklyn tomorrow.

Philanthrophist Bergh publishes an appeal, asking a total cessation of equine traffic to-morrow in this city.

Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, November 2.—The reports of the horse influenza show that there were about twelve hundred diseased cases in the principal stables yesterday, and they indicate further that the majority of all the horses are now more or less affected. The Second and Third Street Railway Company has withdrawn three-fourths of their cars, while forty or fifty cars were withdrawn on other lines. All or nearly all will probably stop running to give the horses a rest.

Baltimore.

Baltimore, November 2.—The horse disease has been more seriously felt to-day than on any previous day. Few cars or drays are on the street. The horse railroad companies have given notice that no cars will be run to morrow, for the purpose of giving the horses a rest. The disease prevails very mildly. Should the weather be favorable it will soon disappear. At ten o'clock this morning there was only one hack on Monument square, the grand hack stand of the city.

Chicago.

Chicago, November 2.—Very few horses are on the streets this morning. All the lines of street cars and omnibuses were stopped at ten o'clock last night. Not a public conveyance can be seen this morning; the hack stands are deserted, and about the only horses to be seen are those attached to the delivery wagons of retail dealers, and a few employed in hauling building material. A cold rain set in at eleven o'clock last night, continuing until late this morning. It is still damp and cold, and doubtless many horses will be kept up for prudential reasons.

Later.—There is little to add to the accounts already telegraphed of the horse disease here, except that in nearly all cases the epidemic seems of a mild form, and apparently likely to have a short run. It has been noticed that no mules have so far shown any symptoms of the disease, but there are few of these animals in the city. There will probably be a good number of oxen in use by Monday, hauling goods for the railroads, express companies and for wholesale houses. No one shows a disposition to work the sick horses and if the present cold rainy weather does not continue, it is believed that only two or three days will elapse before the horses first attacked will be again able to work. But six of the fire department horses are as yet affected and these are only slightly.

Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, November 2.—The circus rider Sebastian arrived to-day from New York with four very valuable horses that were well when he left New York, but when they arrived here the horse plague had developed on all four of them. They are stabled under the care of a veterinary surgeon, who thinks the disease will not spread. No other cases.

Richmond, Va.

Richmond, November 2.—The horse disease has appeared. Several cases are reported.

Camden, Me.

Camden, Me., November 2.—The horse disease has appeared here. The horses are all sick. The mail is carried by one team. Not a horse can be hired. The farmers are afraid and remain at home. Trade suffers considerably. One horse has just died in Lincolnville.

Albany, N. Y.

Albany, November 2.—There is no abatement in the horse disease. Men and oxen are substituted in drawing carts, trucks and wagons. The Fire Commissioners have appealed to citizens to draw steamers to fires if any occur.

Oswego, N. Y.

Oswego, November 2.—About three-fourths of the horses are affected. As yet there are no symptoms of improvement. Eight horses died last night.

Washington.

Washington, November 2.—The horse disease prevails throughout Washington, though the majority of the cases are of a very mild form. No deaths yet.

Boston.

Boston, November 2.—There is a marked improvement in the horse disease under the influence of the clear, mild weather, and the streets are beginning to assume something like their former business appearance.

Newburg, N. Y.

Newburg, N. Y., November 2.—A large number of additional cases of horse disease have occured here, although no deaths are reported.

Cleveland.

Cleveland, November 2.—The prevalence of the horse disease is more general to-day than on any previous day. No street cars are running in the city. There is a marked decrease in the number of horses on the streets and an increase of oxen. Very few fatal cases are reported.

Jersey City.

New York, November 2.—The horse epidemic in Jersey City has taken a favorable change, and the streets present a busy scene, especially in the neighborhood of the steamship docks and ferries. The Ferry boats were crowded with teams.

Boston.

(Sunday's Dispatches.)

Boston, November 3.—The horse cars were withdrawn to-day as a protection to the horses against the cold rain prevailing. The few hacks needed for hotel guests were the only carriages seen. The disease appears to be slowly but surely passing away.

In Maine.

Dispatches from Maine represent the disease spreading throughout that State.

Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, November 3.—The horse disease is increasing under the influence of the unfavorable weather. An effort was made to-day to run dummies on the city tracks, but it was unsuccessful, the engines constantly jumping the track. Few or no cars were running to-day. The Union line, the most extensive here, announces that no cars will be run on Monday. It is thought that by the middle of the week affairs will be as bad here as they were recently in New York.

Chicago.

Chicago, November 3. Scarcely a horse was seen on the streets to-day, though the weather was clear and beautiful. The Mayor has called a special meeting of the City Council for to-morrow night, with a view of authorizing he street railway companies to use dummy engines within the city limits. The Adams Express Company state that their horses have so far escaped. There will be a good many oxen in use to-morrow, some have already been put into service. Baggage wagons, propelled by man power were seen on the street to-night.

The Plague Appears in England.

London, November 3.—The horse disease has appeared in several places in Devonshire. It is especially severe in Tiverton and vicinity.

Kingston, N. Y.

Kingston, New York, November 3.—The horse disease is rapidly increasing in this city. Every livery stable is closed, and a horse cannot be hired in the place. As yet the horses along the Delaware and Hudson canal do not seem to be much affected.

Washington.

Washington, November 3.—A majority of the horses here are now suffering from the horse disease. Yesterday it made its appearance in the railroad stables in full force, and in a few hours numbers of horses were relieved from work. To-day none of the cars are running, owners giving all their horses the benefit of rest. Blankets have been purchased in large quantities in order to keep the horses warm. Particular attention is paid to this branch of treatment and to cleanliness. Disinfectants are everywhere freely used in the stables. Very few hacks and private carriages were on the streets to-day, and these from necessity.

St. Louis on Her Guard.

St. Louis, November 3.—So far there has not been a single case in this city of the epizootic, which has prevailed so extensively in eastern cities, but its progress westward is being carefully watched by horse owners here, and every precaution and safeguard taught by experience in other cities has been taken to either ward off the disease or intelligently treat it should it appear.

New York Equines Convalescing.

New York, November 3.—A cold rain prevailed to-day and nearly all the horses were kept in the stables to give them shelter and rest. The disease, however, seems to be abating.

Very few cars were running, and on the Brooklyn lines there was an entire suspension.

Baltimore.

Baltimore, November 3.—The horse disease, which is now universally prevailing, has propably reached its worst stage. Of eight hundred horses owned by the City Passenger Railway Company all are sick except eleven. No cars were run to-day, and the probability is that all will be withdrawn for several days. Only a few fatal cases are reported.

Some Advice About the Remedies.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

Permit me to offer some suggestions through your columns in the interest of our most valuable and now sorely tried domestic animal, the horse.

The pathology of the present disease is well settled. The epizootic influence pervading the atmosphere, doubtless more intense in the immediate vicinity of the victims, attacking all susceptible subjects within its range, producing its first impressions upon the mucous or lining membrane of the nose, mouth, eyes and air passages, attendant with cough, nasal discharge thickening, inflammation and superficial ulceration of the membrane, swelling of the cervical glands, the morbid process at times involving the entire bronchia and lungs, and attended with a low grade of fever and general depression of the system. From the first the prostration of strength seems to imply a blood deterioration, rendering the otherwise apparently trivial symptoms more treacherous. Nor can it be supposed that so widespread and indiscriminate a morbid influence, could do less than seriously to lower the vitality of the patient.

A reasonable remedy is found in the use of tincture of aconite and belladona. Most veterinary men are accustomed to treat diseases of the horse of an inflamatory or congestive character, and in such diseases the aconite and belladonha find their appropriate use and afford the most brilliant results. Having served them so well, they are trusted in all emergencies, and are liable to be used unwisely, where the conditions upon which their success depends are wanting. In this disease the pulse is mostly slow, circulation sluggish, extremities cool or cold, and hence these remedies can only play a secondary part in the cure.

Should the pulse, however, come up, with heat and rapid or difficult breathing, they are in place and will render splendid results. But I protest against the the barbarous doses in which they are so often employed. Twenty, forty, or more drops of crude black tinctures of these most active drugs are often poured into mouth of a horse and repeated every few hours, with the effect of filling the mouth with blisters and ulcerations, causing terrible suffering and after-disease, while the curative reactions of the system are long delayed, hindered, or in many cases prevented by the poisonous doses of the drug employed.

Far more prompt and permanent would the curative results be by giving these remedies in doses of ten drops of the first first decimal attenuation, while all the evil consequences mentioned would be avoided.

What, according to the homœopathic method, are the proper remedies for this disease? The pathology being known, and the curative action of remedies being equally well known and positive, the adept in the art will have no difficulty in deciding. I name

Arsenicum Album.—This drug corresponds to the epizootic influence, the general prostration and debility of the system, the hanging head and staring coat, the inflamed mucus membrane, irritating or excoriating discharge, as well as the irritating cough. It should be used in the third degree of strength and repeated every three hours.

Phytolacca Decand.—This remedy corresponds especially to the sore throat, congested or inflamed glands, inflamed and thickened mucus membrane, mouth filled with froth or mucus, discharge from the head and general condition of the lining membrane of the nose, throat and air passages. Dose—ten drops of tincture or first decimal attenuation every three hours.

Proto-Iod. of Mercury.—Corresponds to the general condition of the mucus membrane and glandular system—the sore throat and nasal discharge, as well as the possible ulcerative process along the nasal track. Dose—ten grains of the first decimal trituration, repeated every three hours.

Aconite and Belladonna—Are proper when the patient is taken with shaking or panting chill, soon developing heat, full, quick pulse, short or severe cough, and evident febrile action; preferring belladonna, if there is sore throat or evident indisposition to swallow. Dose—ten drops of the first dilution, and repeat at first every hour.

Bryonice and Phosphorus—Are the remedies when from cold, exposure, neglect or the extension of the morbid process, the bronchial or substance of the lungs becomes seriously involved, manifested by diminution or arrest of the nasal discharge, severe, annoying cough, and difficult, labored respiration or crepitation of the lungs. Given in ten-drop doses of the first decimal attenuation, alone or in alternation. They will afford the most brilliant results.

The above medicines seem to fill every condition so far as can be reasonably anticipated.

A mild, moderately stimulating application, such as hamamelis, arnica, or even alcohol or vinegar, may be applied to the throat with advantage in some cases.

It has been my custom, in order to simplify directions and avoid possibility of error, to combine the above several medicines in three several prescriptions, as follows:

Aconite and Belladonna—To be given every two hours, when there is no fever, heat, distressing cough or breathing, or tendency to inflammation.

Arsenicum, Pytolacca dis. Proto-Iod. Mercury—To use as prophylactic, and for debility, discharge from the head; sore throat or swelled glands, Dose, ten drops every three hours.

Phosphorous and Byronice—For the violent cough, difficult breathing, or invasion of the pulmonary tissue. Ten drops every three hours.

Under this management a multitude of cases have been treated satisfactorily. None have been fatal, none, indeed, seriously or dangerously ill, and the epizootic seems to be passing off as an unpleasant, though not dangerous visitation. The usual nursing and care should be observed—mild, relaxing food, exemption from labor and exposure to rough weather or to cold draughts of air. With such care and management, we may presume that after a period ranging from one to three months we shall have seen the last of the most sweeping and universal epidemic among horses that this country has ever known. Very respectfully, S. H.

New York, October 28, 1872.

A VALUABLE RELIC.

Patrick Henry's Original Commission.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* says:

About two months ago the brother of General J. E. B. Stewart presented the State of Virginia with a magnificent marble bust, by Valentine, of that gallant soldier, which was received and accepted for the State, and placed in the Public Library by Governor Walker. The latter, in his letter accepting the bust, suggested that other interesting memorials relating to the history of Virginia ought to be similarly disposed of, and, coinciding in the propriety of the suggestion, W. Henry, Esq., of Charlotte county, a grandson of Patrick Henry, has sent to the State Library, for preservation, the original parchment commission issued by the Committee of Safety in 1775 to his distinguished relative as Colonel of the First Virginia regiment, and Commander-in-Chief. This interesting document reads as follows:

"*The Committee of Safety for the Colony of Virginia to Patrick Henry, Esq.*

"Whereas by a resolution of the delegates of this colony in convention assembled it was determined that you, the said Patrick Henry, Esq., should be Colonel of the First Regiment of Regulars, and Commander-in-Chief of all the forces to be raised for the protection and defence of this colony, and by an ordinance of the said convention it is provided that the Committee of Safety should use all military commissions. Now, in pursuance of the said power to us granted, and in conformity to the appointment of the convention, we, the said Committee of Safety, do constitute and commission you, the said Patrick Henry, Esq., Colonel of the First Regiment of Regulars and Commander-in-chief of all such other forces as may, by order of the convention or Committee of Safety, be directed to act in conjunction with them, and with the said forces, or any of them, you are hereby empowered to resist and repel hostile invasions, and quell and suppress any insurrection which may be made or attempted against the peace and safety of this his Majesty's colony and dominion; and we do require you to exert your utmost efforts for the promotion of discipline and order among the officers and soldiers under your command, agreeable to such ordinances, rules and articles which are now or hereafter may be instituted for the government and regulation of the army, and that you pay due obedience to all orders and instructions which from time to time you may receive from the Convention or Committee of Safety; to hold, exercise, and enjoy the said office of colonel and commander-in-chief of the forces, and to perform and execute the power and authority aforesaid, and all other things which are truly and of right incidental to your said office, during the pleasure of the convention, and no longer, and we do hereby require and command all officers and soldiers, and any person whatsoever, in any way concerned, to be obedient and assisting to you in all things touching due execution of this commission, according to the purport or intent thereof.

"Given at our hands at Hanover town, in the county of Hanover, this 18th day of September, MDCCLXXV. Edmund Pendleton, John Page, Richard Bland, P. Carrington, Thomas Lud, Lee Dudley Digges, Carter Braxton, J's Mercer, John Tab."

Interesting to National Banks:

(Philadelphia Ledger.)

The Baltimore *Sun* says, as the late half dozen of suspended mercantile firms of that city come to be more fully understood, it is found that the aggregate amount of liabilities exceeds greatly the first estimates. It is known now to be over five millions of dollars. Three of the leading houses have gone into voluntary bankruptcy and trustees have been appointed. For two of the firms the same trustees were appointed. For the third, one of the trustees was selected (a Mr. Brooks), the *Sun* learns, for the reason that he had experience in such trusts, and had been very successful a few years ago, realizing for the creditors a very considerable addition to the assets by claiming and recovering from banking institutions and others, chiefly national banks, a large amount that had been exacted in excessive interest on loans. Such claim is set up and made by the recent falling firms. Under the National Currency act the national banks are privileged to charge only such rate of interest as is allowed by the laws of the State or Territory where located, and 7 per cent. where no local rate has been established by law; and as 6 per cent. is the rate for interest on money fixed by the Constitution and law of Maryland, every charge in excess of that is of course illegal. It is alleged as a fact that a large number of the national banks seldom or never discount at the legal rate, if the circumstances are such as to enable them to exact a higher one. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that in connection with the winding up of the affairs of the large mercantile firms suspended in that city, some of the leading creditors are looking to what may be recovered from national banks who have charged excessive rates of interest to add to the assets of the house for final distribution.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

The Rhone Overflowing its Banks.

Paris, October 31.—The waters of the River Rhone are rising. The dykes above the town of Arles are broken in many places and the extensive Plains of Camargue are inundated.

An Ominous Address to the Army.

Paris, October 31.—General Ducrot has issued a proclamation to the troops under his command, exhorting them to remember that never were their duties more imperious and severe. An army disciplined, educated and powerful is needed to check the progress of internal enemies, while protecting the country from foreign foes. The General says the time may come when the Germans will regret rending the hearths and homes and tearing from France her dearest children.

Treasonable Toasts—Exodus to Algeria.

Paris, October 31.—The conservatives gave a banquet at Bordeaux to-night. Speeches strongly favoring the restoration of monarchy were made, and the hope expressed that the day would come when toasts to the health of the King and Princes of the royal family could be offered.

Count De Gueydon, Governor-General of Algeria, in a report to the President, states that the number of immigrants to the colony during the last three months was 5,000, and of these five hundred were from Alsace and Lorraine.

Gens d'Armes Attacked by a Mob.

Paris, November 2.—About one hundred and fifty persons yesterday attacked Actroi Station, at the town of Besseges, the Department Guard, and wounded a number of the Gens d'Armes. The latter were compelled to fire upon the assailants, several of whom were killed and wounded. Troops have been despatched to the town to prevent further trouble.

Marshal Bazaine.

The preliminary examination of Marshal Bazaine by court martial has been resumed.

A Hard Pill for Thiers to Swallow.

Paris, November 3.—The *Gaulois* has a report that Count von Arnim has demanded of Thiers a disavowal of General Ducrot's order of the day, in which he speaks bitterly of the Germans.

ENGLAND.

Bullion From the Bank of Paris.

New York, October 31.—A London special says that the London Bank Association received four hundred thousand sovereigns from the Bank of Paris. There is more coming.

Personal—Leeander and Lord Byron Rivalled.

London, October 31.—Sir Samuel Martin, *Puisne* Baron of the Court of Exchequer, will probably succeed Lord Pensance as Judge of the Court of Probate and Divorce.

The Emperor of Germany has confered on Mr. Hepworth Dixon, the decoration of Knight of the Golden Cross.

A letter from on board the British sloop of war Shearwater reports that Lieutenant Moore and Gunner Mahoney, of that vessel on the 25th inst., performed the feat of swimming across the Hellesfont from Abydos to Sestos.

Personal—Rain in London—Municipal Elections—Conservative Gains.

London November 2.—Wm. H. Thoms, of *Notes and Queries*, gave an entertainment last evening, which was largely attended by members of the literary profession.

Charles Francis Adams, and Elliott C. Cowdin sailed to-day in the Russia.

It has been raining incessantly in London for the past four days.

The municipal elections throughout England yesterday resulted in heavy Conservative gains which is attributed to the passage of the licensing act. There is much dissatisfaction at the working of the new ballot act. The voting was so slow that at many places all the votes could not be polled.

Fenian Amnesty.

London, November 3.—The mass meeting at Hyde Park to-day in favor of amnesty for the Fenian convicts was very large and orderly. No attempt was made by the authorities to interefere with the proceedings. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted demanding the release of the prisoners.

SPAIN.

Impeachment—Telegraphic.

Madrid, October 31.—The trial of impeachment of the members of the Sagasta ministry promises some curious disclosures. Senor Sagasta has announced his intention of defending himself at the trial.

A private company has made a propcsition to the Spanish government to construct and maintain at its own expense lines of telegraph throughout the country.

Cortes Getting Along with Business.

Madrid, October 31.—The debate in the Lower House of Cortes on military affairs has terminated in a vote agreeing to the contingent of 40,000 men for the army.

The Budget Committee of the Lower House has approved all bills proposed by the Minister of Finance.

The Sagasta Impeachment—Cortes.

Madrid, October 3.—Senor Sagasta has come forward as a candidate for the Lower House of Cortes from one of the provincial districts. Senor Balaguer, Minister of Finance in the Sagasta cabinet, demands the prompt meeting of the special Committee of Cortes on Impeachment, and a speedy trial of the charges against him and his collegues. Republicans and advanced Radicals in Cortes have resolved to push forward the impeachment proceedings, notwithstanding Senor Zerrilla's advice to the contrary.

The Queen of Spain is *enciente*.

The financial committee of the Lower House has approved the mortgage and bank bills.

The drivers and stokers on the railway between the Basque provinces and St. Nazaine, have struck work for higher wages.

ITALY.

No Abatement in the Floods.

Rome, October 31.—Dispatches from Turin report no abatement of the floods of the river Po. Over four thousand men are erecting barriers to arrest the further progress of the water. The damages to the property and the crops are beyond calculation. In Ferrara alone forty thousand persons were rendered homeless. Assistance is being rapidly forwarded from all points to the suffering people.

MEXICO.

Leaders of the Revolution Burying the Hatchet—The Border Difficulties—Religious Notes.

City of Mexico, October 31, via **Havana** and **Key West**, November 2.—Gen Rosecrans and Mr. Plumb's railroad controversy is the subject of interest. Much correspondence has taken place relating to it.

Gen. Trevino has arrived at the Capitol. He was well received by Lerdo de Tejada. Porfirio Diaz has commissioned notable citizens to arrange peace between himself and Lerdo de Tejada.

Gen. Timenz has been imprisoned in Guerrero, because he had not surrendered his arms.

Almendare, leader of the citadel revolt, last year, has been arrested.

The Commission to investigate the Border depredations went to Matamoras to-day.

The Mexican Government still delays action on the Mixed Claims Commission difficulties. Mr. Bliss, American Charge d'Affairs, during the absence of Minister Nelson, is at present in poor health.

On the news of the death of Hon. Wm. H. Seward, the flag on the American Legation and Consulate was hoisted at half mast and kept so four days. The Mexican press contained lengthy and flattering biographies of Seward.

Mining matters are improving. Several rich mineral veins have been discovered lately.

Manuel Agnas, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Mexico, died on 18th of October.

A new Protestant church has been opened. Several journals complain that the Catholics post pasquinades on the street corners against the Protestants.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

British Parsimony.

Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 26.—The Antigua Legislature voted a sum of money to enable the poor who had their houses blown down by the hurricane of 1871, to erect huts. The money was distributed, and, as a matter of political routine, the bill was sent to England that it might receive Her Majesty's assent, and it has just been returned by the Secretary of State, vetoed by Her Majesty.

A Town in Ashes.

Darien—The town of Travista was destroyed by fire on the 16th of October. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

Coolie Riots.

Demarara—The recent riot on the part of the Coolies resulted in the death of five of their number and the wounding of six. The disturbance originated on the Devonshire estate in a difficulty about wages. One Coolie was arrested, and, when about to be tried, his associates, armed with cutlasses and cudgels, took possession of the estate, drove off the blacks and threatened to kill the overseers. When the police arrived the coolies became very defiant and finally attacked the officers, who fired upon them with the result stated above. A detachment of troops was sent to the scene, but the coolies had returned to work and all was quiet.

The Black Republic Again in Trouble.

Advices from Hayti state that the French minister threatens to resort to the same measures taken by the Germans for the recovery of $54,000 due French citizens, and has sent for the French admiral. The Haytiens have appealed to the liberality and humanity of President Thiers.

AUSTRIA.

Diplomatic Exchange.

Vienna, November 3.—Counts Chotek and Vitzthum are about to exchange ambassadorships, the foomer going to Madrid and the latter to Brussels.

RUSSIA.

The Czar Carrying the War into Asia.

St. Petersburg, October 2.—Later advices from Khiva report that the Khan has build a fort at Djarkale, where he will resist the advance of the Czar's troops. He still refuses to surrender the Russians held as prisoners.

The Impudence of Sam Josephs.

The Pittsburgh Post calls attention editorially to a speech recently made in Philadelphia by Sam Josephs, in which that worthy is reported to have said:

"At Reading Alderman McMullen and I could have nominated General Cass, but we came to the rescue of Buckalew, and, by our influence made him the nominee. Does any man dare to say that we nominated this man uncorruptible, for corrupt motives?"

We happen to know something about the conduct of Josephs and M'Mullin at Reading. Some weeks before that convention we happened to meet them both on Chestnut street, in Philadelphia, and, somewhat to our surprise, found them favorable to the nomination of Mr. Buckalew. This was before Mr. Buckalew had consented to be made a candidate. After the Williamsport convention we met them both in Philadelphia again, and, to our surprise again, they were not for Buckalew. When the Reading convention assembled we asked Mr. Josephs what had led him to change his mind. His answer spoke volumes. Said he: "I don't think Buckalew is the right man for Governor. He would wrap himself up in his dignity, and we could not approach him. If any of our boys got into trouble he would let them lie in the penitentiary instead of pardoning them. We could do nothing for them."

The "boys" to whom Josephs alluded are such fellows as Mara, whom he and M'Mullen succeeded in inducing Geary to pardon. Josephs was right when he declared that Buckalew would not prostitute the pardoning power at the bidding of such fellows as himself and M'Mullen. Neither of them voted for him at Reading until the sixth ballot, when his nomination was certain; and there seems to be no doubt that they both gave Hartranft a heavy support. Hartranft will not "wrap himself up in his dignity," will not be unapproachable, and will not fail to use the pardoning power as unscrupulously for political purposes as money was used to secure his election. Before the State election it was well known that the dangerous classes in Philadelphia, the men who are hanging upon the verge of crime, and in constant dread of the law were going in a body for Hartranft. That they were promised protection in crime we have no doubt, and we have just as little doubt that it will be freely extended to them. Bill Mann will take care that the "boys" are not hardly pressed in the criminal courts which are under his control, and when he fails to prevent convictions Hartranft will be ready to pardon at the solicitation of such supporters as Josephs and M'Mullen.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Concluded From Fifth Page.

Fifth Division.			
Hartranft	194	234	
Buckalew	140	100	80
Walton	198	198	
Hurie	150	115	35
Eighth Division.			
Hartranft.	185	215	
Buckalew	114	84	60
Ninth Division.			
Hartranft	164	194	
Buckalew	133	103	60

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD.

The Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh and Fifteenth divisions not signed by the respective judges.

Seventh Division.			
Hartranft.	248	248	
Buckalew	115	95	20
Ninth Division.			
Hartranft	326	326	
Buckalew	263	233	30
Eleventh Division.			
Hartranft	425	425	
Buckalew	221	202	19
Nineteenth Division.			
Hartranft	206	206	
Buckalew	127	107	20

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD.

Third Division.			
Hartranft	160	260	
Buckalew	144	44	200

The alteration in this division is extended to all candidates whose votes exceed 100.

Sixth Division.			
Hartranft	267	297	
Buckalew	107	47	90
Eighth Division.			
Hartranft	145	195	
Buckalew	105	195	50
Ninth Division.			
Hartranft	133	283	
Buckalew	77	77	150

In this Division one hundred has been added to all the Republican candidates.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD.

First Division.			
Hartranft	179	199	
Buckalew	87	77	30
Fifth Division.			
Hartranft	176	196	
Buckalew	108	108	20
Sixth Division.			
Hartranft	233	263	
Buckalew	151	121	60
Twelfth Division.			
Hartranft	103	123	
Buckalew	79	59	40
Total			3,310

The figures show alterations to the extent of 3,310 in favor of Hartranft.

That the above alterations are sometimes made by merely changing the figures, and sometimes by erasures, and are generally apparent at a moment's glance. Only those which are beyond all doubt have been herein above mentioned.

The changes seem to be in a great measure confined to the Gubernatorial candidates, the others receiving the regular party vote.

That some of the enve'opes containing the hourly list of the divisions are missing, and some of the division returns appear to be a tered up n every candidate, but the correct return cannot be accurately ascertained, and is, therefore, omitted.

The changes in the returns as aforesaid amount to a difference of 3,310.

The order was granted and made returnable on Saturday next.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Election Returns—The Vote for President.

The following is the vote in this count for President, so far as received up to the time of going to press this morning:

PITTSBURGH.	GREELEY.	GRANT.
1st ward	183	363
2d ward	239	417
3d ward	111	261
4th ward	160	413
5th ward	323	189
6th ward	219	621
7th ward	101	180
8th ward	143	622
9th ward	224	337
10th ward	217	149
11th ward	153	509
12th ward, 1 prec	165	297
12th ward, 2 prec		
13th ward, 1 prec	59	305
13th ward, 2 prec	23	67
14th ward	187	546
15th ward		
16th ward, 1 prec	71	138
16th ward, 2 prec	45	197
17th ward	255	570
18th ward		
19th ward	58	323
20th ward	53	287
21st ward, 1 prec	62	367
21st ward, 2 prec		
22d ward		
23d ward	68	187
24th ward	80	240
25th ward	115	376
26th ward	155	611
27th ward	101	180
28th ward	44	406
29th ward	54	369
30th ward	120	294
31st ward	18	114
32d ward	30	245
33d ward	88	70
34th ward	150	110
35th ward	40	242
36th ward	72	187
ALLEGHENY.		
1st ward	139	635
2nd ward	204	1048
3rd ward 1 prec	131	735
3rd ward 2 prec	200	336
4th ward 1 prec	301	762
4th ward 2 prec	124	309
5th ward	301	762
6th ward	215	576
7th ward	222	310
8th ward	85	201
9th ward		
Lower St. Clair borough	91	166
Elizabeth township	56	165
Verona borough	22	55
Monongahela borough	88	70
Belleview borough	8	69
Kilbuck tp 1 prec	15	83
Wilkins tp 1 prec	40	360
" 2 prec	53	145
East Versailles tp 1 prec	19	52
Reserve township	32	92
Lower St. Clair township	91	166
McClure township	35	127
North Versailes township	75	131
North End township	15	92

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending November 3, 1872:

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Accident, 1; acute bronchitis, 1; cancer, 1; cholera infantum, 1; consumption, 3; congestion of the brain, 1; diptheria, 4; debility 1; disease of the heart, 1; disease of the liver, 1; dropsy, general, 1; fever, cartarrhal, 2; typhoid fever, 7; inflammation of the mengitis, 1; inflammation of the lungs, typhoid, 1; inflammation of the lungs, pluera, 1; inflammation of the peritoneum, 1; marasmus, 1; old age, 1; suicide; unknown, 1; still births, 2.

Of the above there were: males, 19; females, 18; white, 36; colored, 1; total, 37.

THE HORSE EPIDEMIC.

The Disease Spreading—Travel on Nearly all the Passenger Railways Suspended—Serious Inconvenience to Business and Travel—New motive Power Wanted.

Day by day the much dreaded Horse disease appears to be gaining a firmer foothold here, and is now manifesting itself in the most unlooked for quarters. The disease has made its appearance in stables where equine stock has been kept in good condition, and fumigation and all the usual preventives resorted to, and there are now serious apprehensions that the epidemic will become general in this quarter. Yesterday morning thirteen horses on the Central Passenger railway were seized with the distemper, and nearly every horse in the stables is beginning to exhibit unmistakeable evidences of the distemper. In consequence, the cars on this line have ceased running for the present.

THE STAGES OF THE DISEASE.

The disease so far developed here appears to travel in the air, and appears to attack about one half of the horses in a stable at the same time. The others are then prostrated by degrees, and the disease runs its three courses—the catarrhal, the rheumatic, and the gastro-erysipelatous, the whole constituting what is known as "epizootic influenza."

Travel on the Citizens line, on Penn street, has been entirely suspended, and the denizens of the East End are now compelled to foot it on the Overland route.

The Pleasant Valley line is still running as usual, and announce that they will continue to do so independent of epizootic or any other contingency.

The Pittsburgh and Allegheny line will discontinue running their cars to-day, as will be seen by the following:

PITTSBURGH & ALLEGHENY RAILWAY,
PITTSBURGH, November 6, 1872.

NOTICE—From present indications the P., A. & M. P. R. W. Co. will stop running their cars to-morrow, November 7, 1872.

The traveling public along the line of this road will please govern themselves accordingly.

W. J. KOUNTZ,
President.

The street cars have also ceased running on the Manchester and Rebecca street lines, owing to the disease among the horses.

The disease has manifested itself in almost every livery stable in the city, and many private stables are also suffering, and the heavy draft horses, belonging to our large manufacturing establishments, are being gradually withdrawn from the streets, and it is feared that some of our factories will be compelled to suspend operations in consequence of being unable to procure a proper supply of fuel.

THE COAL TEAMS.

A large number of horses employed in hauling coal have been stricken down, and if the disease continues to make inroads in this line as it did yesterday we shall hear a howl in this locality about the price of coal that will wake the echoes.

On the

SOUTH SIDE

the disease has made its appearance and is spreading rapidly. A number of cases are reported in the livery stables of Thomas Miller, Jacob Wilson, and also in the Ormsby and Birmingham Passenger Railway stables, though the cars continue running as usual.

TO-DAY,

it is probable all the street railways will stop running and then "we shall see what shall see."

NEW MOTIVE POWER WANTED.

If the epidemic should continue for any length of time, the loss of motive power to business and travel would be incalculable. In New Orleans, in view of such an emergency, a new engine as a substitute for horses has been tried on some of the street car lines, and found to work most successfully, saving 33 per cent. of the cost of running cars by horse power. No fire is used. The new invention is described as follows:

The driving engine is of ordinary character. The motive power of this engine is obtained by means of the compression of steam in water, the steam being conducted from a stationary boiler at the end of the stack, which dispenses with the firing up process while under way. The steam with which the boiler is charged is sufficient, according to the capacity of the boiler, to perform a trip of from ten to fifteen miles. So simple is its construction, there is less skill required in handling this locomotive than a horse or mule. It has two cylinders, and drives the car by direct crank connection, without any intermediate mechanism. It is so compactly made as to occupy no more space than an ordinary base-burning parlor stove of the larger size, and does not intrude upon one foot of passenger room. The power employed is that of five horses, and the cars, which are of the usual dimensions, can be controlled, as to stoppage and propulsion, quite as handily as though drawn by horses. The power can be increased at pleasure up to the capacity of a twenty-five horse power engine, thus enabling it to ascend grades of four hundred feet to the mile. The engineer can "slow up" in the space of thirty-two feet when the cars are going at the rate of twelve miles an hour. The engine is placed upon the rear platform, so that the windows can be left open in pleasant weather, without the annoyance of smoke or cinders, as there is none of either, while any dust that might be raised is left behind, thus conferring a vast amount of pleasure and comfort upon the passenger. The tests made thus far have been most satisfactory.

The machine is not subject to "epizootics," and ought to commend itself, particularly at this time, to the consideration of managers of the street railways in this city.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Coroner's Inquest.

Last evening Coroner West held an inquest on the body of Owen McCabe, a resident of 20th and Penn streets, who fell dead suddenly in his kitchen.

Deceased was fifty-five years of age, a native of Ireland, and leaves a wife and four small children in extremely destitute circumstances. He had been in his usual good health, and had gone to a grocery in the neighborhood and returned with a sack of flour, and had deposited it in the kitchen, when he fell on the floor, and, when picked up, was found to be dead. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "died from heart disease" rendered. Deceased was in extaemely destitute circumstances, and had to be buried at the expense of the county.

A BRIDEGROOM OF A DAY WEARY OF HIS YOKE.

Determined Attempt at Self Destruction—A Newly Married Picture Frame Maker Ends His Sorrows With Two Ounces of Sulphuric Acid.

Yesterday morning a picture frame maker named Bernard Hargrave, an employee at Barker's manufactory, commited suicide by taking a large dose of sulphuric acid. Mr. Hargrave has been in the employ of Mr. Barker for three or four years past, and worked in a room on the third floor of the building. Yesterday morning, between half past nine and ten o'clock, he went to the postoffice, and on his return, a few moments afterwards, was seen to enter the shop by persons occupying rooms in the building. An hour after this Mr. Barker sent the boy employed in the store up to the shop with some work that was needed, but in a moment afterwards the boy returned in great haste and stated that there was something the matter with Barney, as he was lying on the floor and working at the mouth. Mr. Barker ran up stairs and on entering the shop found Hargrave lying on the floor prostrate.

He asked him what the matter was, and finally Hargrave pointed to a two ounce vial on the mantlepiece and said "that did it." The bottle was labeled sulphuric acid, and the victim had taken the entire contents at one dose. Dr. Pease, who has an office in the building, was immediately summoned, and while messengers were sent for other physicians he attempted to administer remedies. Hargrave, however, refused to take the remedies, and said that he wished to die. Some times he would agree to take the antidotes, but after getting them into his mouth, would spit them out again. He had vomited quite freely before the doctor reached him, but the poison had remained long enough in the stomach to do its work.

The unfortunate man was only married on Thursday last, lived on Tunnel street, between Wylie and Webster, and went to his work yesterday, apparently in excellent humor.

The cause of the rash act is not known, and the young man is solemnly reticent about the matter.

The wife, mother, sisters and brothers of the victim were summoned the suffering man having been removed to a bed chamber on the second floor of the building. Father Reardon was also summoned and responded promptly. When the reverend father arrived, Hargrave took some of the antidotes prescribed by the doctor, but they proved unavailing, and at twenty-five minutes to 9 o'clock last evening Hargrave breathed his last.

An inquest will be held to-day, when, probably, some light may be thrown on the cause of this altogether extraordinary suicide. The face of the dead unfortunate has already become discolored and the appearance of the features plainly indicate the agony caused by the corrosive acid.

THE "PREVAILING UNWELLNESS."

The Horse Disease Increasing.

Appearances now indicate that we are to have the horse disease here in earnest. Yesterday morning every horse in the Citizens' Passenger Railway stables was prostrated, and the running of the street cars has been in consequence suspended. In Frank Ardary's stables some two hundred and fifty horses have taken to "coughing," and show unmistakable symtoms of the presence of the epidemic. In nearly every city stable the disease is manifesting itself, and it looks now as if the visitation of the distemper among the equines would be general. The inconvenience to business and especially to travel by the stoppage of the street cars will be seriously felt. The Pittsburgh and Allegheny line are still running their full complement of cars. There are several horses sick in the Manchester stables, but not enough to interfere as yet with the regular travel. In the Troy Hill stables there are only mules. On the Centra passenger railroad line there has, as yet, been no "epizootics" developed, and travel is unimpeded. Among the stock of the Pittsburgh and Ormsby road there is a good deal of sickness, but as yet the full number of cars are running.

On the Oakland road the cars were running every half hour yesterday, instead of every twenty minutes. Two of the cars have been taken off entirely, and it is probable that others will also be taken off, as there is a good deal of sickness among the horses.

The Birmingham line is running the full number of cars, no cases of distemper having been yet discovered.

In Allegheny the disease is extending, and a numper of new cases are reported at private stables.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Inquests Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner West held an inquest on the body of Charles Austin the young man crushed to death between the cars at the Outer Depot on Monday.

A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was but twenty-four years of age, leaves a wife, residing on Twenty-seventh street, this city, and a father and mother at Madison, Wisconsin.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a man found drowned at Neville Island. Deceased had been floated on the south side of the island during the late high water, and when found the remains were buried in the mud. It was evidently the body of a laboring man which had been in the water many days, being in a decomposed state. There was nothing upon the person by which it might be identified except the clothing, which consisted of a red and white check flannel shirt, light-colored pants and a pair of boots. The jury rendered a verdict of unknown man found drowned.

Mary Craig, a woman about forty years of age, died yesterday morning in a room to the rear of No. 7 Crawford street. She was in destitute circumstances, and had been an invalid for some time past, and subsisting on the charity of her neighbors. As her death was evidently from natural causes, no inquest was held.

The People's Stamp of Value.

The Government endorsement, which legalizes the sale of PLANTATION BITTERS, is not the only stamp affixed to that famous VEGETABLE TONIC. It bears, in addition to that official sanction, the STILL MORE VALUABLE STAMP OF PUBLIC APPROBATION. This inestimable voucher of its rare properties as a TONIC, CORRECTIVE and ALTERNATIVE, is of much earlier date than the Government credential; for millions of sick persons had pronounced it the GRAND SPECIFIC OF THE AGE long before Congress thought of taxing proprietary medicines. It is unnecessary to repeat, in detail, the properties of this wonderful Vegetable Invigorant. The best reference that can be offered to those who desire the full particulars of its virtues, is the GENERAL PUBLIC. Ask those who have tried it as a remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, intermittent fevers, nervous debility, rheumatism, sea sickness, low spirits, or loss of vital power, what Plantation Bitters has done for them, and be governed by the response they make to your inquiries.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, November 7, 1872.

REMARKS—The election being over, the general impression among dealers seems to be that trade will revive in most, if not all the of the various branches of business. The weather continues changeable, and the rain that was confidently expected still holds off. A good twelve foot stage of water would be very acceptable, as there is plenty of coal ready for a large run. In regard to the leading articles of produce we have no particular change to note. The demand was fair and sales regular at prices that were current for some days. Buckwheat Flour—The receipts have increased and prices declined; the stock in first hands is considered ample for all ordinary purposes. Butter—Is about as dull as ever, although prices are no lower. The demands are altogether local as prices in the East will not justify shipment. Cheese—The market is without change, the supply being up with the requirements of the trade. Cider—The receipts have increased and prices are a shade easier. Apples—Are firmer but no higher; the receipts for some days have been light.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	1030
Cheese, boxes	100
Wheat, sks	1745
Oats, sacks	387
Apples, bbls	129
Corn, sacks	890
Butter, packages	37
Barley, sks	380
Rye, sks	100
Bacon, tcs	25

The following are the wholesale price unless otherwise noted; store rates at the usual advance:

GROCERIES—The market remain quiet and steady with a fair trade demand; in regard to prices we have but few alterations to note; coffee and sugars are held firmly at quotations; we quote as follows:

SUGARS—Granulated 13¾c; crushed, 13¾c; powdered 13¾c; A coffee 13c; B. 15⅝c; Ex C. 12⅝c; C, 12⅝c; Chesapeake Ex C., 12⅛c; molasses sugars 8½a 10c; Porto Rico 10¾a11c; Demerara 11½a 11¾c.

COFFEE—Choice Rio 23c; prime 22c; good 21c; fair 20c; Java 25a26c; Mocha 32c; roasted in lb. packages 25c; loose 24½c.

RICE—Carolina 8½a9c; Rangoon 7a7¾c; Patna 8c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper 28c; Allspice 18c; Cassia 40c; Cloves 30c; Nutmegs $1 25.

HAY—The market at present is well supplied, and prices are a shade higher; we can report sales at $25, 28a30 for baled.

ONIONS—We note small sales at $2 50a 3 00 per bu.

POTATOES—The receipts are increasing, with a good supply in first hands; sales Neshannocks by the car load at 68a 70c; store 75c per bu; sweets—$3 50 for Baltimore and $400 for Jersey per bushel.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Prices have declined to the following: shoulders, sugar cured, 10c, plain 7½c; rib sides 11½c; clear rib sides 12c; clear sides 12½c; breakfast bacon 14c; mess pork $16 00; dried beef 18c; lard, tierces 9½c; hlf bbls 10½c; buckets 11c per lb.

TALLOW—Is selling at 8c per lb.

APPLE BUTTER—The receipts are increasing; prices are weak but no lower sales were made in a regalar way 45a50c per gallon.

APPLES—The demand is improving and prices are looking up; sales were reported of fair to choice at $1.50a2 per bbl. The stock in first hands is not a large one.

ASHES—The stock in first hands is sufficient for all ordinary purposes; dealers report sales at the following: Soda ash, common 5c, refined 6a6¼c; nitrate soda 5c, pots 10c, pearls 11a11¼c per lb.

BUTTER—The market was a trifle firmer; prices have evidently reached their lowest point and the next movement will be an upward one; dealers report sales of choice fall nicely packed at 23a25c; solid packed ranges from 10a15c per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Under most liberal receipts the market was easier; sales were made at 4½a5c per lb; prices being governed by the amount offered.

BROOM CORN—The market has been a quiet one for some time past with sales merely sufficient to meet the wants of the wants of the trade at 6a7c per lb.

BEESWAX—In fair demand at 34a35c per lb.

CANDLES—The supply keeps pace with the demand; we quote mould 12c; sterine 15c; star 20c per lb.

CARBON OIL—The demand has fallen off, and sales to go West were made at a slight decrease by 22¾a23c; F. O. B. in a small way the usual advance was obtained.

CHESTNUTS—The market is again well supplied, we can report sales at $4 a4 50 per bush; walnuts 70a75c; hickory nuts $1 25a1 50 per bush.

CHEESE—The receipts are increasing; we can report sales of goshen at 16½a17c; factory 15a15½c; dairy 13a13½c; sweitzer 15½a16c.

CIDER—The market is reported dull, with a modorate supply in first hands; sales were reported from first hands at $5 a6 per barrel.

COUNTRY LARD—Is selling at 7½a 8½c per pound.

CRANBERRIES—In fair supply; we quote Sackett's and Carey's bell berries at $14a15; common $10a12 per barrel.

FLOUR—The receipts are increasing, with a quiet market; the tendency is evidently to lower prices; we continue to quote fair to choice spring wheat at $7 50 a8; fair to choice winter wheat $8a8 50; rye flour $5 25a5 50 per barrel.

GRAIN—The demand for most descriptions has fallen off; we quote prime to choice red winter wheat at $1 65a1 68; white $1 80a1 85; amber $1 80; the general impression is that prices will go no lower. Oats—with a large stock in first hands the market was weak; we quote mixed at 39a 40c; white 41a42c. Corn—shelled continues dull; sales on track at 56c; elevator 58c. Rye nominal at 78a80c. Barley less active; still quoted at 85a90c per bushel.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, November 7, 1872.

REMARKS—The market remains quiet; there was nothing done worthy of special notice; buyers were still inclined to hold off; the result was that we did not hear of any transactions; Parker's is still quoted at $4 15 per bbl.

REFINED.

The demand for foreign export has improved, hence holders were firm, refusing to make concessions in order to effect sales For Philadelphia delivery 26½c was demanded; we did not learn of any transactions.

OIL BARRELS.

Market steady and unchanged; country $2 05a2 10; city $2 12a2 15.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, November 5.—The *Courier* says: The market was quiet to-day, owing to the election and uncertainty of all the districts. Pooling, together with buyers, appeared willing to concede prices if the producing interest would co-operate and agree not to sell below certain figures. There were three sales of pool oil on the upper road at $4 45. The pooling figure—amounts not ascertained—one at Tarr Farm of 270 bbls at $4 60. The transactions both on the upper and lower road were limited and we have no reliable quotations.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.—Market quiet and firm:

Standard White	26¼c
Crude in bulk	19a19¼c
Cases	30½c
November	26c
December	26⅛c

ROUSEVILLE, November 6.—Market dull, and quoted at $4 60.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, November 6.—Market dull at $4 35a4 30.

OIL CITY, November 6.—Market quiet and firm at $4 75; Lower Road $4 60; Upper Road $4 45.

TITUSVILLE, November 6.—No market and no prices outside of pooled oil, which is held at $4 45.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
MONDAY, November 4, 1871.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle by the various railroads centering at the Union Yards has been fair, reaching fully up to that of the previous week; in addition to this there were droves from various counties including Mercer, Butler, Beaver and Washington; in regard to the offerings the quality could not be called very good, at least the largest portion of them; for choice lots there was a good demand; other kinds were neglected and slow of sale.

The number of bulls on sale was fair; the quality was nothing to boast of, the principal sales being to stillhouse men; only a limited number were disposed of to butchers.

PRICES:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers	$6 50a6 75
Prime, 1,300 lbs steers	6 00a6 25
Prime, 1,200 lbs steers	5 25a5 75
Fair, 1,100 lbs steers	4 25a4 75
Fair, 1,000 lbs steers	3 75a4 25
Common	3 25a4 00
Bulls	2 50a3 25
Stockers	3 25a3 75

SHEEP.

The run of sheep and lambs was not, to say large; there were, however, sufficent for all ordinary purposes; the market was firm, the whole offerings being disposed of at fair prices; by noon the yards were pretty well cleared of all that were saleable; we quote the following

PRICES:

Extra 100 lbs fine wool	$6 00
Prime 90 lbs. fine wool	5 75a5 85
Prime 95 lbs. fine wool	5 50a5 60
Good 85 lbs. fine wool	5 00a5 25
Fair 80 lbs fine wool	4 50a4 75

HOGS.

The market was steady with a moderate demand; we note sales at the following:

Extra Philadelphia	$4 90
Prime "	4 75a4 85
Yorkers	4 30a4 60

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST,
THURSDAY, November 7, 1872.

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle on sale was not a large one, still dealers could obtain all they wanted provided they were willing to pay the rates demanded. Being election week the number of outside buyers were not so large as usual as most of them were at home voting. Last week's prices were maintained. Good cattle, as a matter of course, were at all times more sought for and commanded relatively better prices than medium or common grades. Why dealers will persist in sending the latter kind of stock to market is more than we can tell. The rates were as follows:

PRICES.

Prime 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers	6 50a6 75
Good, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs steers	5 50a6 00
Fair, 900 1,000 lbs steers	4 50a5 00

SHEEP.

The receipts were about equal to the demand, the principal demand being for the better grades; all lots of that discription found ready sale at good prices; we quote as follows.

Extra fine wool 90 to 100 lbs	$5 00a5 50
Prime " " 80 to 85 lbs	5 25a5 50
Medium to good	4 25a5 00

A few lots of extra sold at $5 75a6 00.

LAMBS.

Lambs sold at $5 50a6 50 as per size and condition.

HOGS.

The market was a weak one; buyers were offering lower figures; we quote as follows:

Philadelphia	$4 90a5 00
Yorkers	4 60a4 80

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

MONETARY.

Money active at 5a7 per cent.

Sterling quiet and steady at 8½a8⅝.

Gold opened weak, declined to 111⅞, advanced to 112⅝.

A decline in American securities in London was caused by an unauthenticated rumor that the Bank of England would advance its rate of discount to-morrow.

Clearings $117,000,000; treasury disbursements $150.00.

Governments declined ¼c on the fall in London, but closed firmer, the advance in gold more than neutralizing the London decline. The treasury accepted only $428,-400 out of bids of over a million at 111 31-100a111 87-100.

State bonds firmer, but dull. Stock market irregular on a limited business. Early in the day prices fell ¼a1⅛ per cent, Wabash falling from 73¾ to 72⅞, Pacific Mail from 94⅛ to 93⅝, Western Union from 79⅜ to 79⅛. After meridian the market improved, and the decline in most shares rallied. In the afternoon the market was heavy on vague rumors from London, and prices declined ¼a1½ per cent, chiefly in Pacific Mail, Northwestern, Ohio's Erie, Western Union, C. C. & I. C., and Union Pacific closed dull and steady.

PRODUCE.

Cotton lower; good export demand; mindling upland—sales, $1 15; futures, 25,600 bales; November, 18⅛a19c; December, 18⅛a18⅜c; March, 18⅛a19c; April, 19a19¼c. Flour less active; superfine western and State, $5 90a6 30; common to good extra, $7 00 7 10; extra Ohio, $7 10a 9 50; St. Louis, $7 30a11 00. Rye flour, $4 50a5 25. Wheat dull and heavy and lower; rejected spring, $1 35; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 54a1 55; winter Red western, $1 62a1 65; amber Indiana, $1 70a1 72. Whisky steady at at 95c. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy and lower. steamer western mixed 65a66½c; sail d 65a65¼c; yellow 66c. Oats dull; western mixed 47a48½c; new 42a43⅜c. Eggs steady at 42c. Hops steady at 30a35c. Leather quiet at 27a29c. Onions 26a27c. Wool quiet and firm; unwashed 37½c. Coffee dull. Sugar and molasses dull. Rice steady at 7½a8½c. Petroleum crude 13¾a14c; petroleum refined 26½a26⅝c. Turpentine steady at 62½c. Pork active and firmer; mess 15¼c; beef unchanged; hams firmer at 33c; tierces nominal; cut meats steady; bellies 8½c; middles steady; long clear 8¼a8⅜c; short clear November 9c. Lard firmer; No 1 to prime steam 8¼a8½c; kettle 8⅝a9c. Butter firm; western 10a16c. Cheese steady at 11a15c. Metals, refined, copper steady; ingot Lake 31½a32c. Pig iron in fair demand; Scotch 47a 55c; American 49a55c; bar quiet at $1 20: Russia sheet 16⅝a17c. Nails steady; cut $6 00; clinch $7 40a8 00. Horse shoes 21a 33c.

DRY GOODS.

Business is exceedingly quiet in all departments, as the election excitement has not yet sufficiently subsided to render its transaction practicable. The prospect of an early revival of trade is currently entertained. In the meantime prices remain firm at unchanged quotations. The New York "Daily Bulletin" says: Foreign goods are very dull, but a good demand exists for black alpacas and mohair lustres, which are firm in price, with an advancing tendency.

MARRIED.

PORTER—MYERS—At the Cathedral, on Wednesday, November 6, 1872, by Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, Bishop of Pittsburgh, Mr. JOHN PORTER and Miss CORNELIA G., daughter of Jas. Myers, Esq., all of Cambria county, Pa.

HERRON—CAMPBELL—On Thursday evening, October 17th, at 9 o'clock, at the First Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. R. S. Frazier, WILL H. HERRON to MAME E., daughter of John Campbell, Esq.

DIED.

McMUNN—On Wednesday, October 30, at 3 o'clock p. m., JAMES T. McMUNN, in the 30th year of his age.

HAMILL—At St. Louis, Tuesday, October 15th at 12:15 p. m., after a prolonged illness, JOS HAMILL, Sr., in the 55th year of his age.

Seasonable Suggestions.

The heavy mists and cold night dews which characterize the present season are very trying to delicate organizations, and in low-lying and swampy localities they produce an enormous crop of intermittent fevers of various types and degrees of intensity. At this very time there are probably half a million of people in the United States suffering from periodical fevers by miasmatic fogs and exhalations. What makes the prevalence of this evil the more deplorable is the fact that it might in all cases be easily prevented. Malaria and damp produce little or no effect upon the system pre-fortified by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Every fall and spring hundreds of letters are received from persons residing in fever and ague districts, who state that while their neighbors are incapacitated for labor by that debilitating disease, they have been happily exempted from attack by the regular use of the great vegetable antidote to miasma. As a chologopic or specific for intermittent and remittent fevers the Bitters may be justly accounted infallible. They indicate the complaints in their most obstinate forms; but the wiser course is to forestall attack by taking the preparation as a preventive. The amount of productive labor withdrawn from active service during several months in the year by malarious maladies is immense, and the pecuniary losses to individuals, families, and the nation from this cause is incalculable. Bear in mind that by toning and regulating the system with Hostetter's Bitters before the calamity comes, it may always be escaped; and let it also be remembered that indigestion, general debility, biliousness, constipation, nervous complaints, and indeed almost all disturbances and derangements of the physical system are controlable by this genial restorative.

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day?

DR. KEYSER—You have asked my opinion about your medicine, and I cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,
No. 203 Third avenue.

Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street. Lung examinations daily.

Speedily Cured!

ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second Avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and imposters that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination, they will frankly tell you. Remember they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

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